

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

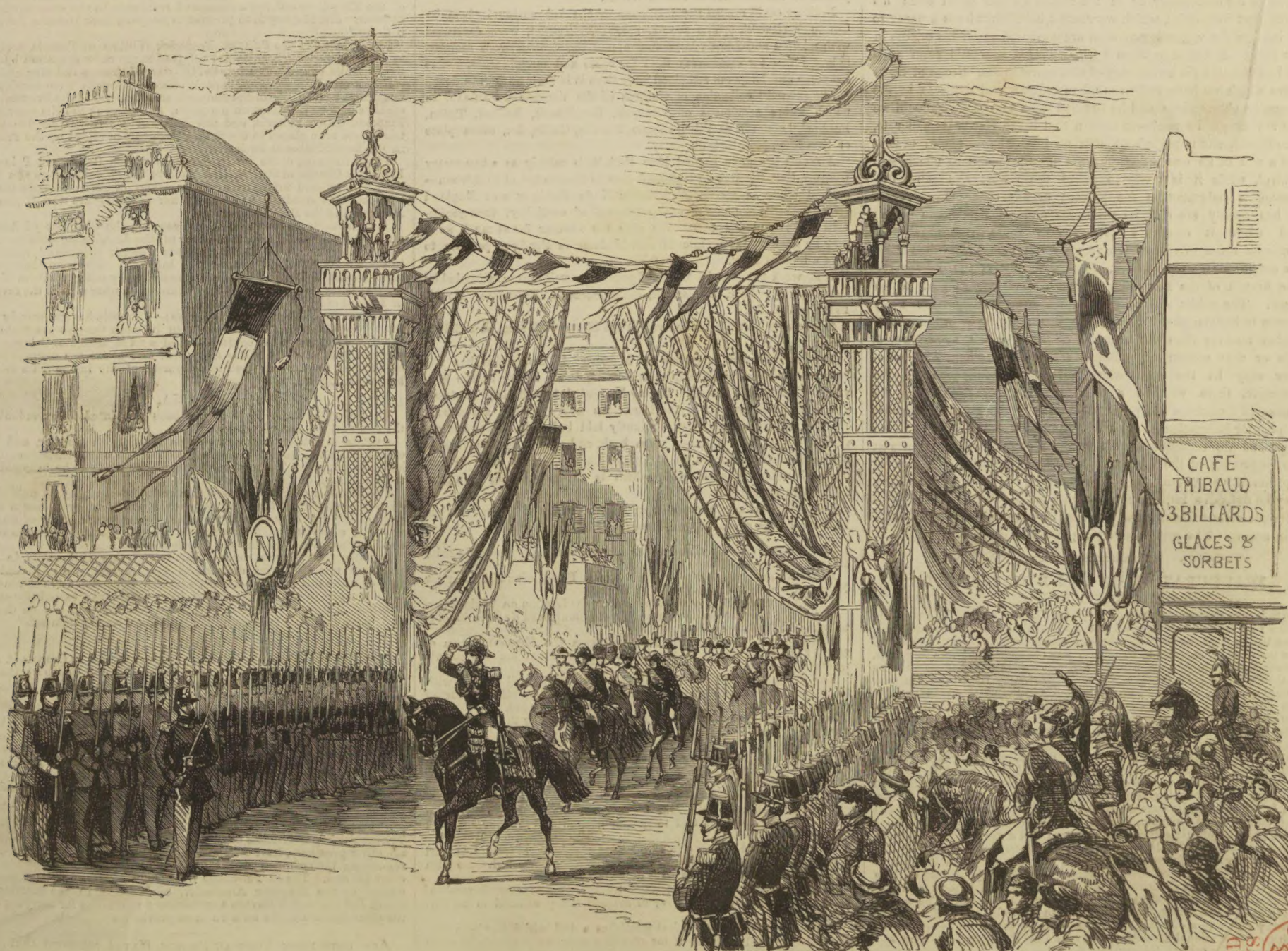
## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE attitude which the House of Commons has recently assumed is one deserving of all attention, and, on examination, it is probable that it will be found that we were never so nearly realising the theory of popular government through the medium of representation, at least since the Restoration, as at this moment. In the undoubted and unmistakable exercise of its will, the House of Commons displaced a Minister who had called it together to vindicate his policy which had been questioned by a previous Parliament. The occasion on which this, its legitimate function, was exercised was one which involved a great national principle, and there never was a vote of a majority given which could be less open to an accusation of party feeling or influence. Nevertheless, because the result has been to put, we will not say into power, but into office, a Ministry which declares itself to have no policy but the will of the House of Commons, it seems to be the cue of the partisans of a defeated oligarchy in politics to declare that the House has acted precipitately, has floundered into a very morass of difficulty, out of which it is only in the power of the discarded Minister to rescue it. If those who affect to represent public opinion—a phrase which, if rightly inter-

preted, would be found to mean the creation of such opinion in the public as suits the purposes of its *quasi* exponents—would condescend to look with a more observant eye and a more unprejudiced judgment into the conduct of the House at this moment, they would probably be induced to admit that that conduct is worthy of all praise; while at the same time it indicates a tendency to dissipate that system of class government which has so long prevailed in this country. If the course taken by the popular branch of the Legislature, and which seems as much the product of an inspiration as of judicial action, means anything, it means an attempt to widen the area of official choice; to substitute principles for names in the mechanism of government; and, in short, to apply the doctrines of Free-trade to the formation of Ministries. Of all the Conservatism which has been foisted upon our institutions, and which clings to them with the greatest tenacity, we conceive the preservation of a kind of circular system of office-holding to be the most notable; and we believe it has been noted and marked, almost intuitively, by the House of Commons. It seems as if that House was awakening to the responsibility it incurs when it places a Ministry in power. The emphatic disclaimers of mere party motives which now pervade that assembly seem to indicate a conviction that it is in no mood to be made a sub-

servient instrument of personal ambition; and its position has seldom, if ever, been more dignified, or more worthy of the confidence of the country.

It is just at such a moment, when, as we have endeavoured to show, the House of Commons is conscious of its responsibilities, and evinces a desire to act up to them, that we hear it asserted that it is in reality in a condition of the most profound humiliation. We hear that the majority has turned itself out for its sins and those of its leaders, and has put the minority to reign in its stead; that they are humble under evils which, having inflicted on themselves, they feel that they deserve; and that they are content to accept inefficient, unconstitutional, and unsound measures, because they are conscious that they are entitled to no better; and to this is added a protest against involving the people of England in a common humiliation with an erring, peccant, and half-repentant Parliament. These are sweeping charges, and they would be utterly condemnatory of the body against which they are brought if it were not that they are simply opposed and contradicted by facts. It needs something more than assertion clothed in elegant language, and administered through the soothing medium of well-poised sentences, to convince the thinking people of England that the vote of the House of Commons on the Conspiracy to Murder



INAUGURATION OF THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





Bill of Lord Palmerston, and which has brought about the existing governmental situation, has eventuated in the humiliation of the majority that gave it. There has scarcely ever, perhaps never, been an occasion when the national impulse was so accurately represented, and when the thoughtful, passionless influence of public opinion operated without clamour or agitation on the mind of the Legislature towards the vindication of a great national and constitutional principle. The House of Commons faithfully reflected the feeling of the great majority of the people; and boldly but not rashly, it adopted a course which threw upon the Crown the duty of seeking for new advisers. In that stress of choice, now more urgent than ever, which is the bane of our governing system, the Crown was obliged to have recourse to the assistance of that body of politicians who alone could be said to be available, and who presented themselves to Parliament, if not absolutely with reluctance, yet with a not unbecoming diffidence and consciousness of the peculiarities of their position. The House of Commons, in a generous spirit, and probably with a latent confidence in its own innate capability of keeping the machinery of the State in gear, accepted the situation, and has hitherto acted in conformity with the tacit and implied engagement to treat the Ministry with all reasonable forbearance. To toleration, to a reception in a fair and unbiassed spirit of the measures of the Government, the House is indirectly pledged, and, on that understanding, it has evinced an honourable tendency to proceed. But according to the advocates of that which they call the Liberal party, but by which, in fact, they mean Lord Palmerston in power, the House is bound to go further, and to give active, positive, and gratuitous support to a Ministry in difficulties; and it is argued that, as things exist, the majority out of office is to carry on the Government for the minority in office, or rather that it is to be carried on jointly by both sides of the House, and more especially by that side which is not accountable for its results. Now, has not the course taken by the House on Monday evening with regard to the India Bill given a flat denial to this assumption? There can be no doubt that the question of what is to be done with the home Government of India has got into an entanglement, for which, however, the House of Commons is not answerable; and the proposition of Lord John Russell to elicit the real opinion of Parliament on the subject without the embarrassment of battling over the details of two bad bills was worthy of every consideration. With a little too much eagerness, thinly veiled enough, the Government accepted that solution of the difficulty; but when Mr. Disraeli went further and sought to throw upon the House the whole onus of initiating the required resolutions, and so shifting the entire responsibility from the shoulders of the Government, and resting it on the House itself, the House, true to its instincts and its duties, declined to assume a function which belonged peculiarly to the Executive. In this respect it acted wisely, as well as constitutionally, and afforded a practical refutation of the sneering insinuations against its abdication of its legitimate province, and the abnegation of its trust, which had been circulated in print only a few hours before. Let, however, justice be done to Lord Palmerston. There is nothing in his demeanour, or in the course he has taken since his retirement from office, which warrants a belief that he is a party to or inspires the vapouring of what are supposed to be his organs in the press. If one is to judge by his conduct, it would seem as if he has detected the awakening of that spirit in the House of Commons which we have endeavoured to suggest and indicate in the foregoing observations, and he has had the tact—or why should we not say the good sense?—to discern that if the House is moderate, considerate, and unprejudiced, it is no longer subservient; that it has a will of its own; and that it is quite prepared to check and control, while it is ready to afford the fairest and most dispassionate judgment to the present or any other Government. It has simply asserted its privileges and its rights—no more; and while it continues to exercise those rights, and to vindicate those privileges temperately but firmly, it will receive the confidence of the country, which will rely on the representative branch of the Legislature for the good government of the State. The public will believe, as we contend they have every reason to believe, that Parliament is beginning to be influenced by higher motives than the triumphs of party or the ascendancy of this or that section of political aspirants to office; and, whoever may be the men who exercise the functions of the Executive, there will be a well-founded persuasion that the House of Commons will perform its duty as the great instrument of popular impression on the government of this country. As we began, so we conclude, by expressing a conviction that we are at the beginning of the realisation of our constitutional theory of representative government. The machinery of that representative may be defective, imperfect, inadequate to the full flow of the great principle of our Constitution; but, at least, the process of filtration is in action. The rest is merely a question of time.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL, IN PARIS.

THIS interesting ceremony took place on Monday week. The morning being fine, crowds thronged all the streets abutting on the boulevard long before the hour fixed for the ceremony (two o'clock). The top of the tower of St. Jacques la Boucherie was crowned with human beings, mostly dressed in blouses, who earned their advantageous position by patiently waiting for many hours. The route by which the Emperor would arrive on the ground was kept a secret. Certain indications led the public to believe that he would leave the Tuileries by the Rue de Rivoli, and accordingly a compact crowd lined both sides of that street from the Place du Palais Royal to the angle of its intersection with the Boulevard de Sebastopol. But, as the clock struck two, the Emperor, on horseback, and followed by a numerous staff, issued from the palace by the Pont Royal gate, and followed the quays, where there were comparatively few people, to the Place du Châtelet, where he was met by the Prefects of the Seine and Police. In His Majesty's suite were the Duke of Malakoff, Marshals Vaillant and MacMahon, Admiral Hamelin, Gen. Espinasse, the Minister of the Interior and Public Safety (in a general's uniform), and a great many Generals, Aides-de-Camp, and field officers. The Empress, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde, followed in an open carriage, and five Court carriages, in which were several ladies, completed the cortège. The escort consisted of a detachment of Cent Gardes and pickets and detachments of the Cuirassiers and Lancers of the Guard. The entire length of the new street, from the Place du Châtelet to the Strasbourg Railway station—a distance of at least a mile and a half—was lined with troops, National Guards on one side and the Imperial Guard and the Line on the other. Thirty-two Venetian poles, from which waved gay banners of immense length, studded the boulevard. The Rue de Rivoli, as far as the eye could see, right and left, was decorated in the

same way. Many flags were hung out of the houses, and on some there appeared the inscription, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive la Dynastie Napoléonienne!" Just as the Emperor turned the corner of the Place du Châtelet to enter the new street a splendid pennant was hoisted upon a high pole placed opposite the Pont au Change as a signal of His Majesty's approach. The signal was perceived in the proper place, and at the moment a vast curtain which had been placed across the street at the angle of the Boulevard St. Denis was drawn, and the fine architectural proportions of the Strasbourg Railway station, which form the terminus of the majestic street, were disclosed to view. The spectacle was exceedingly fine. The cortège proceeded along the boulevard, the drums beating all the time a Royal salute. At the terminus an impromptu saloon, richly hung with damask, had been prepared for the reception of their Majesties. The Ministers, the Municipal Council, the directors of the railway, and a great many functionaries, were there assembled. The Emperor alighted from his horse, and, accompanied by the Empress, went to the saloon. His Majesty read an address in which he expressed his warm acknowledgments to the Legislative Body, to the Municipal Council, and to the magistrate at the head of the department of the Seine. The speech concluded thus:—

But our task, gentlemen, is far from being yet accomplished; you have approved of a general plan which should continue what you have so well commenced. The Chamber, I hope, will soon vote its execution, and we shall thus every year see great arteries of communication opened, the densely-populated quarters salubrious, the working classes enriched by labour, misery diminished by a better organisation of the public beneficence, and Paris thus brought more and more into conformity with her high destiny.

Their Majesties, in returning to the Tuileries, took the new street as far as the Boulevard St. Denis, and then, instead of proceeding onwards to the Rue de Rivoli, as had been expected, went along the boulevards to the Rue de la Paix.

The new boulevard has cut through the following streets and places of old Paris, many of which have an historical celebrity:—The rues Pierre à Poisson, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Perrin-Gasselin, de la Vannerie, Saint-Jérôme, de la Tuilerie, de la Vieille-Pannerie, de la Vieille place aux Veaux, de la Vieille-Lanterne, de la Vieille-Monnaie, des Lombards, des Trois Maures, de la Roynie, Aubry le Boucher; la cour Batave, impasse de Venise; rue Saint Magloire; passage Beaufort; rues Salle au Comte, aux Ours, Bourg-l'Abbé, Neuve Bourg-l'Abbé, du Petit-Hurlleur, du Grand-Hurlleur; passages Saucède, Bourg-l'Abbé, de l'Ancre; rue Grenétat, impasse Grenétat, cour des Bleus, enclos de la Trinité, passage Basfour, du Ponceau, de la Longue-Allée; rues Guerin-Boisseau, du Ponceau, de Tracy Neuve-Saint-Denis et Sainte-Apolline. Along a great part of the Boulevard de Sebastopol handsome regular houses have been erected, but there is yet a great deal of building to be done.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE season of fêtes being over, or nearly so, the Emperor has substituted for more showy receptions a weekly dinner, at which he receives the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Ministers and other functionaries, and the Deputies, including those of the Opposition—if they will come, which it seems some at least of them decline to do, couching the refusal, however, in terms of due respect.

The Queen of Holland is to arrive in France next May. The Prince Napoleon is to meet her and conduct her to Paris, whence she is to proceed immediately to Fontainebleau, where the Emperor and Empress propose passing a part of the summer. The Emperor's proposed visit to Algeria is, for the present at all events, abandoned. The Prince Napoleon, if the health of his father continues sufficiently good, proposes to make a tour in the central departments, accompanied by the Minister of Public Works.

Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the bal costumé given by Comte Walewski. The rooms, splendidly lighted, were decorated with mirrors and flowers in profusion, and the dresses were remarkable no less for originality than for taste and magnificence. The Emperor and Empress remained later than it is their custom to do.

The splendid collection of pictures of the Vicomte de Julean, in which figure specimens of Vandyck, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude, Murillo, Guido, &c., takes place on Saturday, 17th instant.

A report has gone abroad here that it is merely as a temporary measure that the Duc de Malakoff goes to England, and that when—or if—the late susceptibilities between M. de Persigny and England are smoothed down into an entire renewal of cordiality, that gentleman will resume his post. We give the rumour for as much as it may be worth. Meanwhile M. and Madame de Persigny propose to take a tour in Italy.

Last week the Duc de Malakoff gave a farewell dinner, attended by Lord Cowley, MM. de Kisseleff, de Montebello, Espinasse, Fould, Baroche, &c., &c.

Madame de Montijo has arrived in the Champs Elysées, on a visit to the Empress.

The subscription in favour of Monsieur de Lamartine has not been very successful in Paris, but has got on better in the provinces—better still abroad. It may be hinted that Paris is *tant soit peu* tired of the subject of the illustrious poet's affairs, statements relative to which have been constantly laid before it at short intervals for some ten or a dozen years back, and which, despite various modes of relief attempted in different quarters, never seem in any degree benefited by such relief, which is not encouraging to any of the parties concerned.

Mme. Ristori's appearance in an Italian version of "Macbeth" is likely to be the great theatrical event of the day.

The Emperor gave handsome presents to Ferouk Khan and his suite after the farewell audience on Monday.

Marshal Canrobert, after a short stay in Paris, left on Monday for Nancy, the seat of his command.

The Duke of Malakoff took his departure for London on Wednesday. One of the new streets abutting upon the Boulevard de Sebastopol is to be called the Rue de Canton.

The Mayor of Biarritz has received from the Emperor a sum of 20,000 fr., to be employed in the execution of various embellishments in that village.

The draught of a bill will be laid before the Council of State with the object of modifying the existing tax on valeurs mobilières, railroad shares, obligations, and other securities of a similar kind.

It was announced to the Corps Legislatif on Monday that the Session was prolonged to May 1 inclusively.

The four Opposition deputies, M. Emile Ollivier, member for Paris, Darimon (Paris), Hénon (Lyons), and Curé (Bordeaux), last week received an invitation to dine at the Tuileries on Monday. M. Emile Ollivier declined the honour in the following note, addressed to the Emperor's principal Chamberlain:—

I beg you to thank the Emperor for the invitation to dinner which you have sent me by his order, and to inform him that I cannot accept it—I have the honour, &c.,

EMILE OLLIVIER.

MM. Darimon and Hénon also sent letters of refusal. M. Curé decided to accept the Imperial hospitality. The Emperor treated M. Curé with marked courtesy, and talked with him for a long while.

A Government despatch received by the Commissary-General of Maine at Nantes directs the levy of seamen lately ordered to be discontinued.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last publishes a bill which has been presented to the Corps Legislatif for granting pensions to certain persons who were maimed or otherwise injured by the explosion of Orsini's grenade, or who have been deprived of their nearest relatives by death from the wounds thus inflicted. The names and circumstances

of each person are in a schedule annexed. It is stated that 160 persons were wounded, of whom nine have died. Five of these were men who have left widows and orphans; four were unmarried men. There are also thirteen persons who have been permanently crippled or disabled for life. It is proposed to give each widow a pension of 1000 francs yearly for life, and to the parents or children of the deceased a pension of 600 francs each. The persons crippled receive a pension of 600 francs, except one man, whose injuries being especially serious, receives a compensation of 1000 francs a year.

The reassembling of the Paris Conference has been again delayed. It is not to meet before the end of May.

An order has been received at Nantes to suspend the enrolment of sailors, recently prescribed.

##### SPAIN.

The Queen left Madrid on Saturday last for Aranjuez.

The Queen, previous to her departure, received in private audience Lord Howden, who communicated his letters of recall; and he presented to her Majesty the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Attaché of the Legation. The Queen also received the Portuguese Minister. Her Majesty likewise gave audiences to the Duke de Valencia (Narvaez), the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell), and the Duke de San Miguel, in the capacity of Marshals of the Army.

The Senate has rejected, by a majority of 75 to 6, a proposition of M. Tejada, tending to modify the present publicity given to the sittings.

The Committee of the Cortes charged to examine the bill on the press has introduced into it amendments favourable to freedom of discussion. One provision of the bill states that attacks directed against foreign Sovereigns shall not be liable to prosecution, unless they apply to the Sovereign of a country where a similar law is in force.

M. Galiano had, it is said, been appointed Minister at the Sardinian Court.

A Royal order had been issued that the official *Gazette*, the size of which was diminished some time ago, should resume its ancient form, in order to enable more space to be devoted to foreign and domestic news.

##### PORTUGAL.

The recent dissolution of the Chamber has rendered the electoral question the leading topic of the day. As yet but one manifesto has been published—that of the Progressista-Regeneration party, who are headed by Signor Joaquim Antonio d'Aguiar. This is a lengthy document, referring to the recent political events. It is currently rumoured that the Government influence in the coming elections will be opposed by a coalition between the Regeneration party, headed by Signor Aguiar, who was recently but ineffectually intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry—the Cartistas, under the leadership of the Count Thomar, and a strong contingent of the Royalists. The different election committees are being quickly organised.

The Minister of Justice, Sr. José Silvestre Ribeiro, has resigned his portfolio, which has been given to Sr. Antonio José d'Avila, the Minister of Finance.

##### ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has addressed to the Powers concerned a memorial on the Act of Navigation of the Danube, signed at Vienna the 7th last November. Its object is to prove two points: first—that the Act in question cannot be executed without the approbation of the Congress of Paris; and, secondly, that such approbation cannot be granted to it until it has undergone grave modifications in some of its principal clauses.

The Court of Chambery has given judgment in the affair of the *Progrès*, accused of a libel upon the Emperor Napoleon III. The editor has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, a fine of 600 fr., and the costs.

Mr. Hodge, whose friends at Turin have been fêting him, has addressed a letter to Count Cavour, expressing his gratitude for the consideration and excellent treatment he has met with at the hands of this Government.

##### PRUSSIA.

A Royal ordinance, dated Charlottenburg, April 9, prolongs the powers of the Prince of Prussia as Regent for three months. Baron Manteuffel has communicated this ordinance to the Chambers, adding that, in obedience to the advice of his physicians, his Majesty must abstain for some time longer from active participation in public affairs. A Berlin letter in the *Hamburg News* says:—"The medical advisers of the King have ordered a change of residence in the course of the summer. His Majesty is to proceed to Zappert, near Dantzic, for sea-bathing."

The Prince and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Weimar on the 7th, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Ministers of Prussia and England.

Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia have received a magnificent present from the Emperor and Empress of the French. It consists of four paintings on porcelain, representing the Emperor, the Empress, Queen Victoria, and the Prince of Wales. These fine portraits have been placed in the State apartments occupied by the Prince in the Royal Palace at Berlin.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia took place in the Palace of Potsdam last week. The Royal infant received the names of Anne Victoria Charlotte Augusta Adelaide, and among her sponsors are the Queen of England and the Prince Consort.

A remarkable speech has been delivered in the Chamber of Representatives by M. Harkort, a member of the Left, in opposition to a vote of credit of 80,000 thalers towards "secret expenses," included in the budget of the Minister of the Interior. The opposition was unsuccessful, although energetically seconded by other members of the Liberal party; but the debate is regarded as another sign of the revival of Liberal opinions in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, of the 8th, says:—"Prussia has generously removed the difficulties which had arisen between the riverain States of the Rhine relative to the construction of a fixed bridge at Cologne, by consenting to have the bridge fifty-three feet above the average level of the river, to take on herself the payment of the indemnities to the bargemen, and not to levy any toll."

##### AUSTRIA.

Field Marshal Baron Lederer has been appointed Commandant of the city and fortress of Venice.

Austria is concentrating troops on the Servian frontier, and her organs begin to speak of an insurrection of the whole Christian population in European Turkey as imminent, and likely to be followed by the dissolution of the empire.

The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship has just published an order to the effect that any person who shall join or favour a new sect, called the New Jerusalem, which denies the necessity of public worship, ecclesiastical hierarchy, or different grades of civil society, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment.

A letter from Vienna says:—"Much suffering still exists in the principal manufacturing districts of Austria, and it is impossible to foresee when this deplorable crisis will end. The extensive shipments usually made to the United States have completely ceased for eight months. Large stocks of raw silks and manufactures are on hand, and, from the little business doing, prices are merely nominal."

##### RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander lately made an excursion to Cronstadt, and he was greatly pleased at the state of everything at that port, thanking the Grand Duke Constantine for the zeal which he had displayed in improving it.

There has been a slight modification in the Russian Ministry. M. Brock, Minister of Finance, retires, and is succeeded by M. Kniajévitche, formerly Director of the Treasury Department. M. Noroff, Minister of Public Instruction, also retires, and is replaced by M. Kovalevski, of whose talents and qualifications the St. Petersburg journals speak in terms of high praise.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Governor General of Poland, has received an unlimited leave of absence, which, in Russia, is considered equivalent to dismissal.

The emancipation of serfdom in Russia is making great progress. The nobles of the districts of Orsk and Tver, following the example of the other provinces, have solicited permission to form committees for regulating the enfranchisement of their serfs. The measure has become general. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree, signed by the Emperor Alexander, establishing in the districts of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia a preparatory committee for carrying out the emancipation of the serfs in those provinces.

ACCOUNTS FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, represent that city, and indeed the entire island, as suffering terribly from the combined effects of a financial crisis and a malarial epidemic. The harbour of Port-au-Prince, however, was tolerably healthy.



## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

## FALL OF LUCKNOW, AND FLIGHT OF FIFTY THOUSAND OF THE REBELS.

The following telegram, from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt, was received at the Foreign Office, via Malta, on Tuesday, at five p.m. [The date from Alexandria is not given.] The steamer *Ganges* arrived at Suez yesterday evening from Bombay. The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez:—

BOMBAY, March 24, Three p.m.

Lucknow fell on the 19th; 117 guns captured. About 2000 of the enemy were slain during the siege.

Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson rescued.

Eight officers killed.

The townspeople and the villagers, being protected, are resuming their occupation.

The submission of the principal landowners has been accepted.

About 50,000 of the enemy have escaped, making for Rohilcund and Bundelcund. The army is in pursuit of the rebels.

The delay of Sir H. Rose's force for three weeks at Saugor prevented the line of troops intended to intercept the enemy from being closed up.

Sir H. Rose, with the 2nd division of the Rajpootana field force, was within twenty-five miles of Jhansi on the 21st of March: 30,000 rebels are said to be in his front.

General Roberts's force marched from Nusseerabad to Kotah on the 16th and 17th. The distance is 120 miles.

The Calpee mutineers have taken the fort of Churhard, and made the Rajah prisoner.

Whitlock's force remains in charge of Saugor; the cavalry only having pushed on to Allahabad.

Stewart's brigade captured Chunderree on the 17th.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by merchant steamer at noon on the 13th April. LYONS, Admiral.

The following telegram has been received at the India House:—

LUCKNOW.

Lucknow was completely occupied on the 17th of March (? 19th). On that date the sixth (the last) post of the enemy in the Moosabagh was captured. The enemy had retreated northwards. The cavalry is in pursuit. One hundred and seventeen guns have been taken.

Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Boole, of the Artillery, with a party of Goorkhas, have rescued Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. The ladies had been protected by Meer Valed Alby Derejal, and had been well treated by him.

The restoration of authority in the city has been commenced, and great efforts are in progress for reassuring the population, which had fled in great numbers to the neighbouring villages.

FUTTYGURH.

The rebels, in great force, with four guns, crossed the Ramjunga on March 18th, but have since retired to Fangoon.

CAWNPORE.

The rebels, who had crossed into the Rhattepoor Pergunnah, had retired before Christie's column, and revenue collections had been commenced. All well at Cawnpore up to the 23rd inst.

The second brigade of the Central India Field Force laid siege to the hill fort of Chundmree, on March 8. On March 17th the fort was stormed and taken.

Our loss not great; one officer (Lieut. Snoresby, Royal Artillery) is reported as killed, and one Captain (Keating) as wounded.

The second brigade was to march immediately to Salle Lahut, and join Sir H. Rose's column. A combined movement would then be made on Jhansi, which was only thirty-six miles distant.

Sir H. Rose's movements in the rear of the enemy's defences had caused great panic, and the whole of the Chundun districts and the Rajah of Banpoor territory, on the right of the Leewa River, had been abandoned by the rebels.

The Rajah's possessions have been confiscated by Sir Hamilton. The rebels under Lala Sahib, brother of Nana Sahib, are in great force in Bundelcund.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The Chief of Chamk Hundee, one of the great Putwur Dhun family, has been arrested, and his fort occupied.

A. D. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th of March.

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

Commissioner Yeh reached Calcutta on the 22nd inst., and will be under surveillance until further orders.

Mehundie Ale Khan, styling himself Prince of Rampoor, who was arrested on the 2nd, has been released from confinement, and required to live under surveillance.

F. G. EDMONSTONE, Sec. to the Government of India.

V. G. MONTANAHO.

By steamer *Euzine*, Malta, April 14.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has nominated Safeti Pacha Minister of Finance, in the room of Hassib Pacha, appointed to the administration of religious property. Ali Ghalib Pacha, son of Redschid Pacha, who held the latter post, has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The official journal of Belgrade announces that the Prince of Serbia has decided that the Senators Stefanovits, Stanivits, Zankovits, Rajovits, and Maraslovits, who were some time ago condemned to death, but whose sentences were commuted to perpetual imprisonment, shall be pardoned, subject to the condition that they shall at once go abroad and not return to Serbia without permission of the authorities.

Accounts from Belgrade published by the *Cologne Gazette* state that the Turkish authorities have forbidden the inhabitants of Bosnia or Bulgaria to pass into Serbia. The frontiers of Serbia are occupied by regular Turkish troops, who are established in blockhouses, constructed at a distance of a quarter of a league from the frontiers. People are forbidden to approach the frontiers nearer than these erections. In the neighbourhood of the Balkans, notably at Ternowa and Kowatz, numerous arrests have been made amongst the rayahs: it is said that the Turkish authorities have discovered the threads of a conspiracy having for object to expel the Turks from the territory.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the United States is of slight importance. The proceedings in Congress were uninteresting. The Senate was engaged on the bill for the admission of Minnesota. The House of Representatives was still debating the Kansas question. A caucus of Democratic members of the House had resolved to sustain the Lecompton Constitution.

Private letters from the United States' camp in Utah are down to February 5. Colonel Johnson describes the Mormons as manifesting a decided intention to set up an independent Government of their own, and expresses an earnest hope that supplies will be sent to him as soon as possible. A large train with supplies, together with two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, had already left Leavenworth for Utah.

Colonel Benton was lying dangerously ill at Washington, and not expected to recover.

A Washington telegram says General Scott has issued orders to protect the military communications, and twelve companies of troops from Kansas had been detained for the service.

Accounts from Florida say there is at last good prospects of a termination of the Indian war in that State.

The Virginia Legislature had passed a bill fixing on the 1st of August for the general resumption of specie payments in that State.

The *New York Herald* says it is indisputable that Thomas Allsop, who is charged with being implicated in the attempt on the Emperor Napoleon's life, has been in New York.

A LETTER FROM ASPINWALL says that Santa Anna left Cartagena on the 12th March for Havannah, en route for Mexico, under the protection of Spain. The report is, however, discredited at Washington.

## CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

HONG-KONG, Feb. 23, 1858.

THREE days out of the year the great "joss" to whom British and Chinese alike bend the knee is neglected—I allude to the divinity of China, the "almighty dollar." The Celestials actually cease buying and selling during their New Year; and colonial John Bull emerges from behind his counter to enjoy the races, and to rest from his toils. I was tempted to stay and see the said sport, and, accordingly, started on the morning of the 18th of February, and a more magnificent day it is impossible to conceive: not a cloud in the pure sky above us. A gentle breeze, moderating the ardour of the mid-day sun, made the atmosphere delicious. At 11 a.m. we arrived at the racecourse, in the "Happy Valley"—a lovely spot, indeed, situated about a mile and a half from Victoria, and the last resting-place of those who die here. The burial-ground is at the foot of one of the lofty grassy hills which form this valley: there are, in fact, three places of interment—one for the Protestants, one for the Roman Catholics, and one for the Parsees. Just opposite to these were the stands and stables; whilst the flat plain was studded with all manner of nations—English, American, French, Malays, East Indians, Manila Indians, blue-jackets, marines, and Celestials. Umbrellas were in such abundance that, seen from a height, you fancied the place was filled with animated mushrooms, or, from their various colours, rather toadstools. The races began in the afternoon, and afforded great pleasure. The Chinese are as much excited as the English, and bet with much ardour.

The road presented rather a contrast to the Derby, but if the carriages were not numerous the chairs were; the Celestial fair ones came out in full force, and dressed with that neatness and taste for which they are unrivalled. The crowd differed from a race one in England in a great many respects, but first and foremost in the total absence of intoxication, and, secondly, in its quiet conduct. There was a grand stand filled with swells and crinolines; but the native ones afforded more scope for the pencil, and accordingly I selected the shilling one; of which you can judge by the sketch I inclose: if there were no swells, at all events there was character. The races lasted three days, but the last deserves more particular mention as the Celestials had a race themselves on native ponies. Thirteen of them started, and four or five fell off first go; the merriment of the spectators baffles all description; however, they showed great pluck and got up, grinning, as if nothing had happened; four of them kept well together, and a lucky fellow came in in gallant style, amid great applause; but some of the others were nowhere, and many of the quadrupeds came in without riders, seemingly enjoying the fun as much as anybody else. A good race finished the sport, and Hong-Kong went to dinner, and talked "hossy," and was merry. I believe much brandy and soda-water was consumed on Sunday morning. Monday night a grand ball took place at the Club, to the tune of three ladies to every sixty gentlemen, and then only dancing if introduced; the dancing must have been vigorous. I was not there myself.

The expected attack of the Braves did not come off on New Year's eve, as was expected; the gentlemen in question say they have postponed it to the 10th of March. The 70th Bengal Native Infantry has arrived, and is at Canton; the other regiment is expected in about a week. The *Highflyer* goes up to Shanghai shortly, to relieve the *Pique*. Old Yeh has gone to Calcutta in the *Inflexible*, but what is to be done to him I know not. At Canton all is quiet just now, and we are all waiting to see what will be done in the north, whether Peking will be polite or not; but this is not yet—perhaps in May, perhaps before. I believe Lord Elgin goes up to Shanghai soon. Probably Japan will be visited before Peking. I think this is not at all unlikely, as the Emperor of that country appears favourably disposed towards the foreign Powers, and this would be a good opportunity.

It will be many months before anything is settled here. For my part I am glad to hear it, as the more I see of China the more I like it; so you may be sure I hope there will be no hurry. The hot weather is approaching, but now it is splendid—a bright hot sun shines day after day, in a sky without a cloud, rejoicing all nature.

Next mail I hope to give you some good sketches of Canton, as it is a most picturesque place, and the views from the water are beautiful. I have been buying a stock of Celestial paints and things down here. This last week has been barren of news; consequently there is not much to write about.

[Some spirited Sketches forwarded with this letter are in course of being engraved, and will appear in future numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

GREAT FIRE AT CHRISTIANIA.—By a telegram from Christiania, dated on Wednesday, we learn that the central part of the city has been destroyed by fire. The Norwegian Credit Bank is burned; the books and valuables, however, were saved.

LATE ACCOUNTS FROM DOMINICA announce the downfall of Baez and his muiato confederates, and the accession of the Santanistas to power. Don José Val Verde had been chosen President of the Republic.

FROM BRITISH HONDURAS we have accounts to March 11. Great alarm and excitement prevailed in consequence of the capture of the city of Becolor by the Yucatan Indians and the massacre of some of the inhabitants, as it was feared that the savages would extend their maraudings into the towns of the British colony. Troops had been sent up to Rio Hondo to protect the inhabitants of the settlements.

THE PRINTING PRESS IN THE TURKISH HAREM.—A small printing press has been sent from Paris to Constantinople, for the use of the favourite wife of Ribardi Effendi, who is to have it placed in the harem, where it will be used to print works translated from French and English authors for the exclusive use of the Turkish ladies. This enterprising lady is said to be well versed in French and English literature. It is said she is very busy in translating and printing Thackeray's "New-comers," a most extraordinary choice, for it is difficult to imagine how the inhabitant of an harem can realise, from any point of view, the state of things described and alluded to in that clever novel. The simple fact, however, of a printing press being required for a harem speaks volumes for the growing intelligence of the Turkish women, and shows forcibly that the barriers of ignorance and prejudice are fast giving way in that benighted land.

AT TRIESTE a young workman, who maintained himself and his mother by his daily labour, gained so little that they lived most wretchedly. By dint of privations, however, he saved up sufficient to purchase a ticket in a lottery. The drawing took place a few days ago, and his ticket gained a prize of 16,000 florins. Wild with joy, the young man hurried to his mother, informed her of his good fortune, and asked for the ticket. "Alas! my son," said she, "I sold it some time back." Without a word the young man drew his knife and stabbed her until she fell dead at his feet. He was arrested the same day.

EMIGRATION OF GERMANS TO THE CAPE COLONY.—A letter from Hamburg dated Monday states:—"The first batch of German emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope, all Prussians, and numbering 215 souls, arrived here yesterday by the Berlin railroad from Stargard, in Pomerania. They do not appear to have very clear notions of their title to the land on which they are to be located at the Cape. Their notion is that it belongs to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who received it from the Queen as part of his wife's dowry, and they say that all their equipments and passage-money are paid by his Royal Highness. A vessel has been chartered to convey them to their destination, and is being fitted up for their accommodation. A second body of German emigrants for the south of Africa is expected to arrive here next week. They will be rather more numerous, and come from the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Another vessel has been engaged for the voyage, and is now fitting out for their reception."

Subscription lists in aid of the Indian Relief Fund have been opened in California, and a first remittance has been received by the Central Committee from her Britannic Majesty's Consul at San Francisco amounting to £322 10s.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Houses have reassembled; and, deducting the possibility of collision and dissolution, the Parliamentary train may now be expected to run on without stopping until the Whitsuntide station is reached. In the House of Lords the bill for preventing the prosecution of newspapers for publishing reports of lawful meetings has been thrown out. In the Commons Lord John Russell has taken the first opportunity of making it clearly manifest that all the attempts to soften his heart, and induce him to forgive Lord Palmerston, have been in vain. *Stat acer in armis*. He came down with an ingenious project for delivering the Ministry from the danger that might arise from the two India Bills being brought into conflict of debate, and for proceeding by resolutions upon the whole subject. The almost tearful gratitude with which Mr. Disraeli jumped at the charitable offer was touching, and almost induced unsuspecting folks to imagine that the proposal was a bona fide one for the benefit of Lord Derby's Administration. "Not that I loved Derby more, but that I loved Palmerston less," was probably the form in which an old quackery suggested itself to Lord John, as he calmly received the compliments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget night is fixed, and then we shall see whether Mansion House jokes upon new taxation had a grim substratum of fact, or rather of intention.

The Lucknow news has arrived in an official form. It was impossible to prevent the escape of the rebels, who rushed out in thousands; but cavalry and flying artillery had been sent after them, and provision had also been made for cutting off one principal road of their retreat. The slaughter in the city numbered about 2000. It is gratifying to add that our own losses have been slight, the Commander-in-Chief having preferred to do the work with his splendid artillery to throwing away English lives in a mere showy struggle for conquest. Upwards of a hundred of the enemy's guns, or rather our own, have reverted to the rightful owners. The Earl of Derby interrupted a debate in the House of Lords to read the acceptable news.

Charleroi, on the Sambre, in Belgium, was notable as a town whence Napoleon drove the Prussians a few days before he himself was driven from his last battle-field. It is a place of industry and intelligence, its manufactures are considerable, and its iron-furnaces and coal-pits are celebrated. One would think the Ultramontanists might have had sense enough to see that this is not the sort of locality where priestly arrogance would be permitted to be very rampant. But the stolid stupidity of bigotry is as remarkable as its insolence. The publisher of a liberal and independent newspaper, very obnoxious, from those qualities, to the priests, having just died, the latter intimated that they would not perform the funeral rites unless his widow would renounce all connection with the newspaper. Sick men and afflicted women are the legitimate victims of the Ultramontane shepherds, but the lady thus menaced happened to be untrifled, and made the circumstances known. The town arose in indignation, and one of the most splendid funerals that had ever been given to a private inhabitant was the result—officials, national guards, the leading manufacturers, and all the intelligence of the place thus making protest against sacerdotal tyranny.

The case of Dr. Bernard drags its slow length along, a cloud of witnesses having to be examined, and their evidence, in most cases, taking double the time to deliver, having to be filtered through an interpreter. The case has been very carefully got up; but, without making any comments upon its merits, we may venture an opinion that, if the jury convict M. Bernard, the Judges will, in solving the question which will then be submitted to them, render the conviction unavailing. The question is, whether English law will recognise the existence of an accessory where it has no principal to deal with? If the legislation on the subject has enabled the tribunals to take such cognizance of the minor offence, well and good; but we should desire to hear this doctrine affirmed by the Judges before registering it. May we, without offending the delicate susceptibilities of the Continent, respectfully ask that the prompt, public, and perfectly fair trial of this accused person may be contrasted—or, is that an insulting word, well, be compared—with forms of trial which have lately been illustrated in France and Italy?

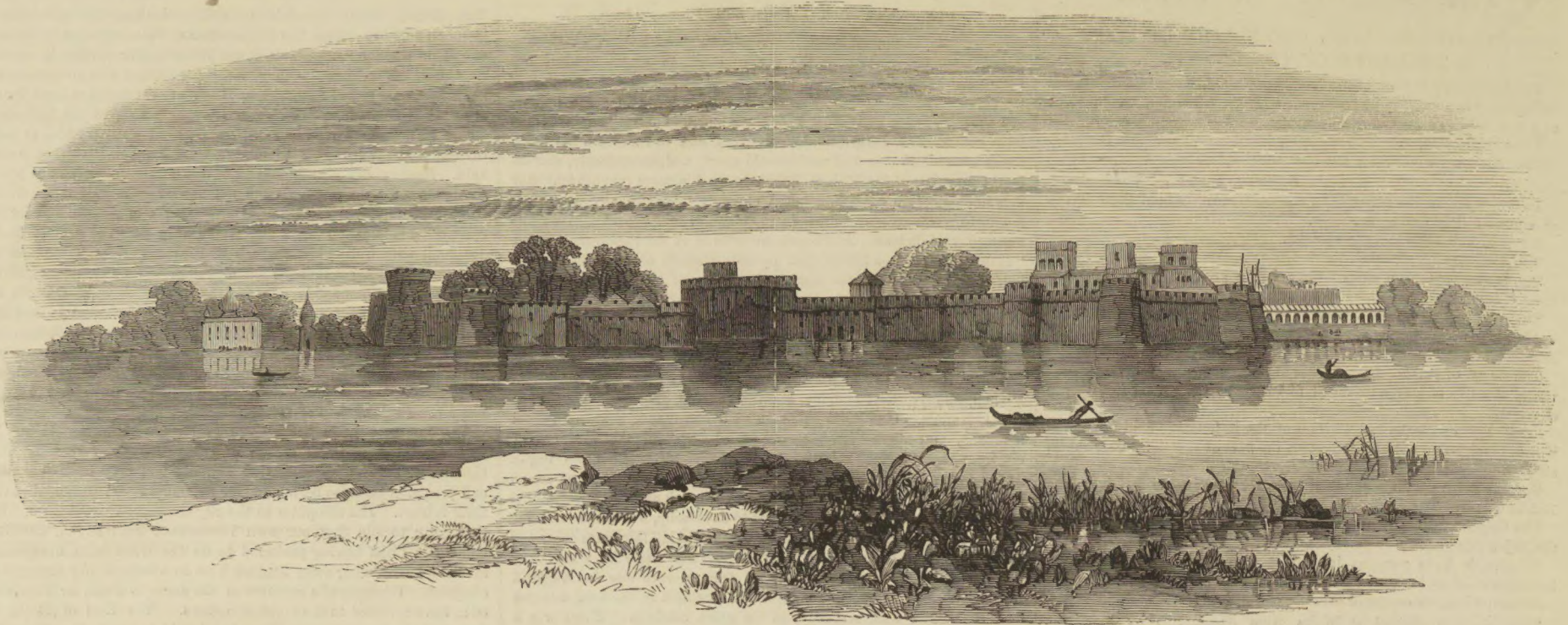
There are not many incidents of note in the record of the domestic week. The celebrity of the hour is unquestionably the horse-taming Rarey, who has appeared as a missionary of civilisation and mercy among the too long ill-treated horses. Starting with the proposition that the horse is the most intelligent and affectionate of animals, the American deliverer sweeps away all the cruel traditions of horse-breaking, all the menaces, and blows, and kicks with which equine education has hitherto been conducted, and proceeds upon the theory of gentleness and mutual confidence. And as a new creed should be attested by marvels, they are not wanting here. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, has a horse called Cruiser, a noble creature to look at, but a fiend incarnate, whose malice and fury have rendered him a terror to the circle of his acquaintance, who would scream with rage for ten minutes, would tear up the ground with his teeth, and would snap iron bars, and as his keeper (the only name for a wild beast's custodian) remarked, smash up stalls into lucifer-matches. No groom could approach him, and he had to be dressed by the aid of a long pole to which the currycomb was affixed, and a great iron muzzle was placed upon him by stratagem when it was necessary to bring him out. In fact, so terrible was the horse that it had been at last determined to treat him as the Count in "The Mysteries of Paris" treats the ruffian whom he determines to render harmless—namely, to deprive him of sight. Happily for Cruiser, Mr. Rarey arrives, and the animal is conduced to him. The missionary has a day with the savage—the first minutes of intercourse being rendered safe by the interposition of a tremendously strong waggon that would have served for a barricade in a revolution, and the conversion is effected. Mr. Rarey returns to town with the dreadful Cruiser trotting behind a dog-cart, and

A child might scathless stroke his brow.

The animal has been lectured upon to a distinguished circle of visitors, and it is as gentle and docile as a lady's pet pony. It was touching to see him look at his old muzzle, which was placed on him to show what he had been—his glance was almost reproachful, like the boy's look at Dr. Arnold when he spoke sharply, "I am sure I am doing the best I can." It was a good day for the English horse when Mr. Rarey took ship. The best of the case is the utter absence of all quackery, and the plain common-sense principle on which the treatment is founded. Hitherto we have given the most delicate animal organisation to be dealt with by the very pick of stupid and ruffianly instructors. Now let us leave off "breaking" horses, and teach them instead. The lesson might have wider application.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT LEEDS.—The first stone of a new and handsome grammar-school at Leeds, to be erected at a cost of £10,000, and to accommodate 400 boys, was laid on Tuesday, April 8th (Easter Tuesday), by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The building is to be of the Decorated or Middle Pointed style; to include two large school-rooms (95 feet by 25 feet), besides a library and lecture-room, and a good house for the head master, with accommodation for about twenty-five boarders.





THE FORT OF SAUGOR.

## SAUGOR.

THE Fort of Saugor—of which we give an Engraving—has been throughout the Indian mutiny a place of refuge to the Europeans located in all the small outlying stations of the district; and the dangers and exploits of its beleaguered garrison have earned for it no inconsiderable renown, even amid the absorbing interest which Cawnpore, Delhi, and Lucknow have gathered around themselves. Happily the fort was well supplied with ordnance, so that its small garrison was able to maintain itself in security against all the attacks of the insurgents. The walls of the fort where it juts into the lake are sixty feet in height. To the extreme left of our View is a Hindoo temple. Guns are mounted on all the bastions visible, and the highest building was that occupied by the Brigadier. The last mail brings tidings that Sir Hugh Rose—who, having relieved the garrison of Saugor, had been stationed there with a view of intercepting the Oude rebels, should they endeavour to escape from Lucknow in that direction—was advancing through Bundelcund, and that on March 10 this gallant officer occupied Bandapore. Whitlock's force, it was also stated, was moving on Saugor.

The town of Saugor, the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate in a hilly tract, considerably elevated above the surrounding country. The town is built along the west, the north, and the north-east sides of a lake nearly a mile in length, and three-quarters in breadth, which occupies the lowest part of a valley, or rather a basin, surrounded by hills of trap formation, interspersed with a few of sandstone. Here are military cantonments, situate on an undulating plain north-east of the lake, and extending from north to south in a continuous line about a mile and a half. The ground, however, it is said, has been injudiciously selected, being in many places low, swampy, and consequently unhealthy. The parade-ground is in front of the lines, and adjoining it is the European burial-ground, the extent and crowded state of which give an unfavourable impression as to the qualities of the atmosphere. The Mint occupied a handsome building, situate about a mile to the east of the lake; and here, formerly, 400 men were employed, but the establishment was some years since broken up and its business transferred to Calcutta. In conse-

quence of the considerable elevation of the site (1940 feet above the level of the sea), the temperature at Saugor is rather moderate in proportion to the latitude. The quantity of rain which falls during the year varies from thirty-four to forty-six inches.

Here is a sort of collegiate school, under the management of three members, a secretary, a head master, an assistant master, and a Hindoo master. There is an English and vernacular department. In the latter, instruction is given in Persian, Hindoo, and Mahratta.

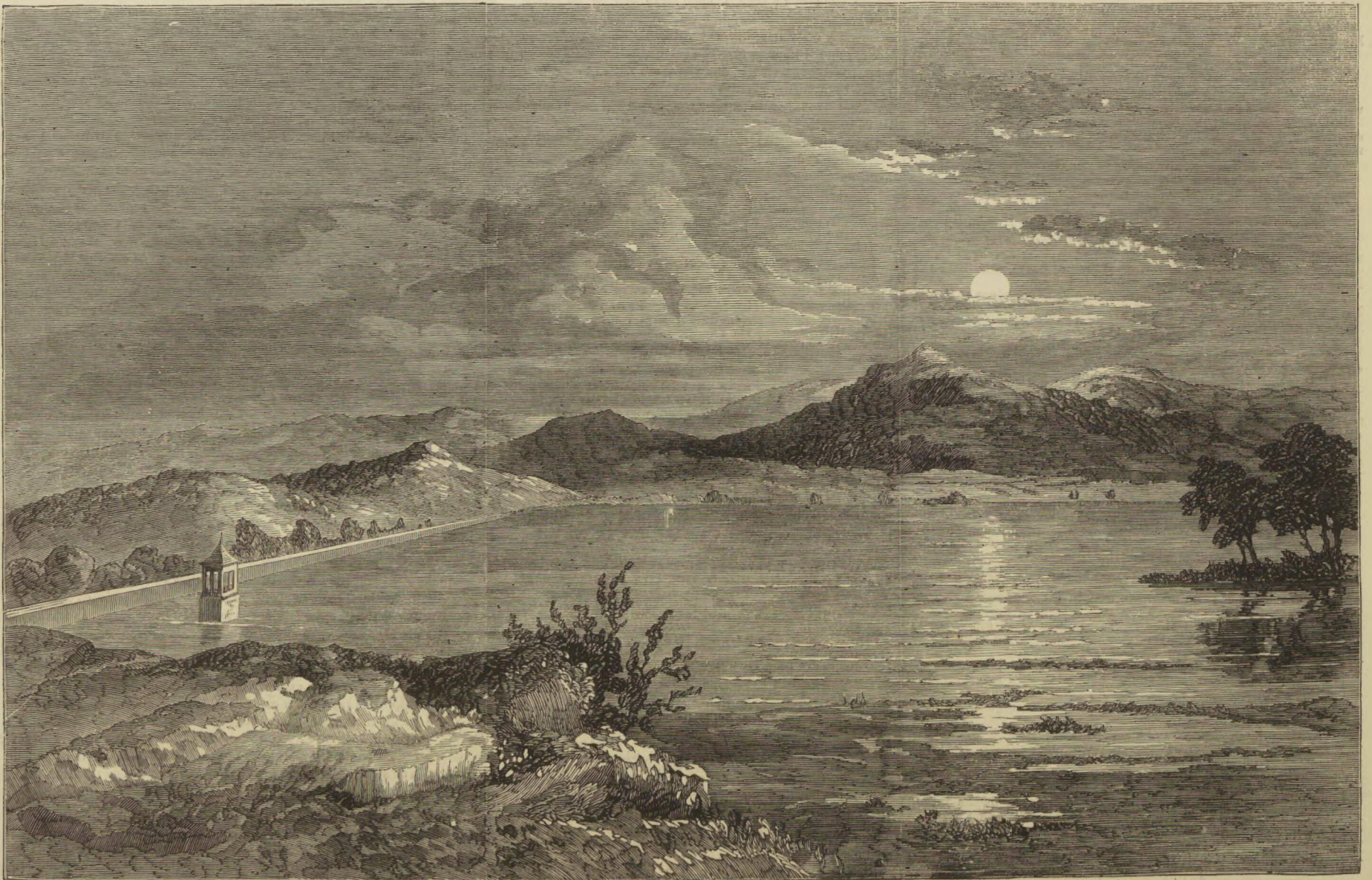
The scenery of the beautiful lake, well suited for pleasure-boats, and the abundance of fish and wildfowl on its waters or on its shores, render it a great source of recreation to the European residents. Saugor is the station of the civil establishment. The European population of the town and its vicinity, vaguely stated as "numbering some hundreds," have the services of a chaplain; and a convenient church has recently been erected in the Gothic style. The total population of the town has been conjectured to amount to 50,000, the majority being Mahrattas.

Over the Bessi or Bes, a river running near the town, was constructed in 1830 an iron suspension-bridge of the metal obtained at Tendukheri, about fifty miles to the southward. The bridge is 200 feet in span, and was erected by native workmen, at a cost of £4800, increased by a gratuity of £500 to Major Presgrave, assay-master of the Saugor Mint, under whose superintendence the work was carried on. The distance of Saugor N.W. from Jubbulpore is 90 miles, N. from Nagpore 185, S.W. from Allahabad 223, S. from Agra 233, W. from Calcutta (by Allahabad) 808, N.E. from Mhow 215, N.E. from Bombay 500.

## THE YAN YEAN WATERWORKS, NEAR MELBOURNE.

THE last day of December, 1857, witnessed the completion of the greatest engineering work in which the colony of Victoria ever engaged. The importance of an adequate supply of water to so populous a city as Melbourne, teeming with inhabitants in every street and alley, and where human creatures stow themselves away with an ingenuity worthy of any London lodging-house, must be sufficiently evident even to those who have never been compelled to find from their

hard earnings six shillings a week for their needful supply of water being brought by the carrier to the door; yet, strange to say, the work has been carried through with but very slight assistance from Government, and has occupied four years from the commencement of the works. The reservoir is formed in a valley among the Plenty Ranges, by confining the water of the river by an embankment 3159 feet long, 31 feet high, and 170 feet in thickness at the bottom, while it tapers to only 20 feet at the top. The inside of this embankment is a wall 30 feet thick at the bottom and 10 at the top. From this lake the water is carried through iron pipes to Melbourne, a distance of nineteen miles; and some notion may be formed of the supply that may be thus obtained from the fact that the lake, which is 25 feet deep, is ten miles in circumference. The opening of these magnificent works was to have been the occasion of a great public demonstration; but the severe illness of the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, compelled him to be absent, and the ceremony was thereby deprived of much of its éclat. Major-General Macarthur acted as his deputy, and, attended by the Yeomanry Cavalry, arrived at the Valve-house, where a guard of honour of the 40th Regiment was drawn up to receive him, and the plumbers of Melbourne, with banners flying, together with a few of the Corporation, members of the House of Assembly, &c., as well as the various fire brigades, and others, formed a long procession. The General descended into the Valve-house, and turned the handle of the screw, allowing the Yan Yean water to flow direct into Melbourne amid the roar of artillery and the cheers of an immense crowd. The Valve-house is in Carlton Gardens, a spot above Melbourne; and in the illustration the View embraces part of the town and Hobson's Bay, with the shipping in the distance; while the mountains by Geelong are visible in the dim horizon. A procession was then formed, and a "jet d'eau" being turned on opposite the railway station by the General, the ceremony was complete. This was performed with no greater accident than a thorough drenching to some of the crowd who stood to leeward of the fountains which played at the corner of the street, and, rising sixty or seventy feet in the air, fell on the heads of the people below. Fountains were placed at the intersections of the principal streets, and they continued to play until late in the evening. A déjeûner completed the festive arrangements of the day.



THE YAN YEAN WATERWORKS, NEAR MELBOURNE.



## T H E N E W M I N I S T R Y .



EARL TALBOT, CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

## EARL TALBOT,

CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.

A GALLANT naval officer, and an active Conservative politician, Henry John Chetwynd, present Earl Talbot, has had with credit a permanent place before the public for many years. The eldest surviving son of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Chas. Lambart, Esq., of Beau-Parc, in the county of Meath, his Lordship was born in 1803, and early in life entered the British Navy. He there, as Lord Ingestre, served with distinction, and he commanded the *Philomel* at the battle of Navarino, and for his conduct was made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia, and received the cross of St. Louis of France. He formerly represented, first, Armagh, then Dublin, and lastly, South Staffordshire, in the House of Commons, and was remarkable for his high Tory principles. He succeeded to the earldom and barony of Talbot and viscounty of Ingestre in 1849, on the demise of his father, who had been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1817 to 1821. He married, in 1828, Sarah Elizabeth, only surviving child of Henry, second Marquis of Lothian, by whom he has four sons and four daughters. The Earl was Lord in Waiting to the Queen from February to December, 1852. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1854. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia. His Lordship, on the formation of the present Ministry, was appointed a P.C. and Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

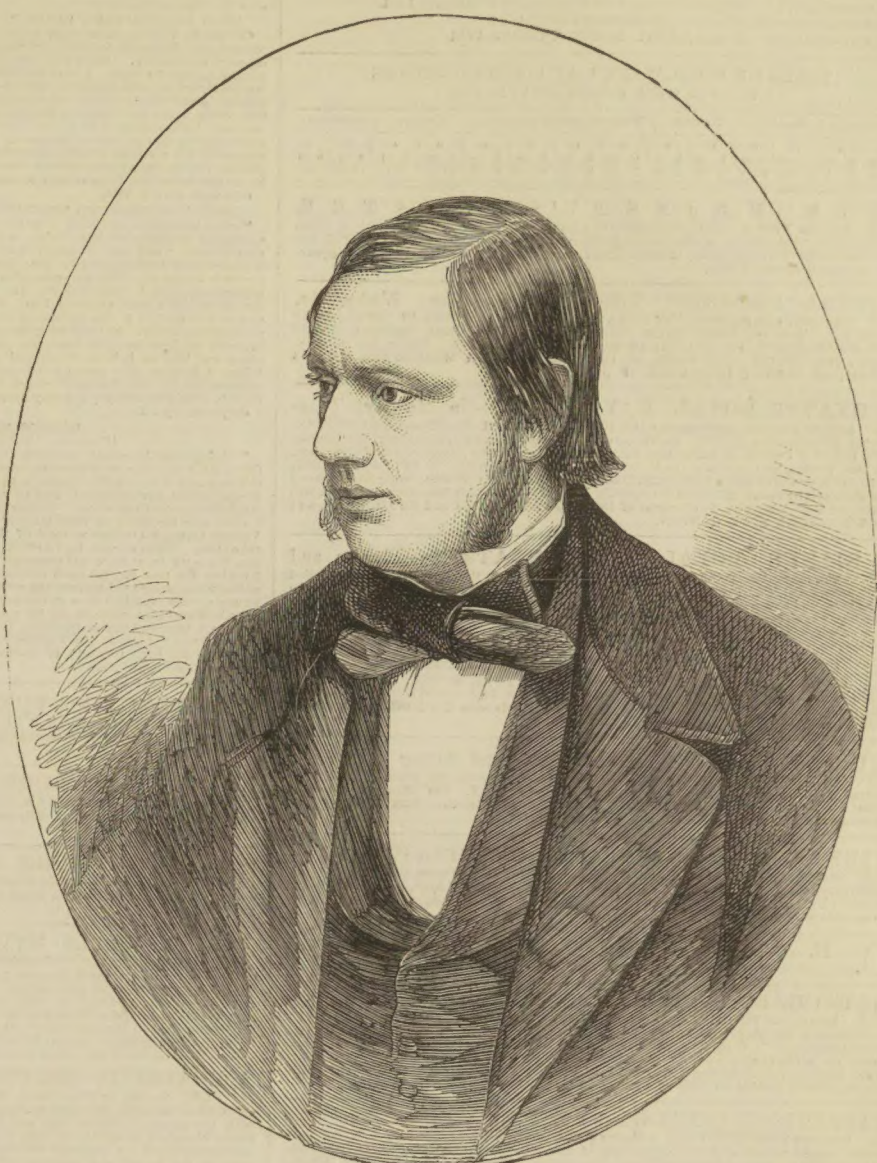
Earl Talbot at this moment holds another marked position. He is claimant before the Committee of the House of Lords to the earldom of Shrewsbury, the premier earldom of England. Should he succeed, he will not only add that dignity to his honours, but will ground his right to the vast Shrewsbury estates, which are attached to the title by Act of Parliament, and which are worth, at least, some £47,000 a year. The stake is as great a one as perhaps the House of Lords ever had in peerage matters to decide on. The Earl's immediate branch of the noble house of Talbot springs from the Right Rev. William Talbot, successively Dean of Worcester, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Salisbury, and Bishop of Durham, the friend and protégé of the Duke of Shrewsbury of that day. The Bishop's eldest son, Charles Talbot, was a lawyer of the highest reputation, and was constituted Lord Chancellor of England in 1733, and created at the same time Baron Talbot of Hensol. Thomson thus characterises the Chancellor Talbot in a poem written on his death:—

In Talbot we united saw  
The piercing eye, the quick enlighten'd soul,  
The graceful ease, the flowing tongue of Greece,  
Join'd to the virtues and the force of Rome.

The present Earl Talbot is the Chancellor's great-grandson. Earl Talbot has eight brothers and two sisters: six brothers—of whom three are Rectors in the Church of England, and one is in holy orders of the Church of Rome—and one sister, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, are now living.

Earl Talbot's third brother, John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., was an eminent lawyer, and was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. He died much lamented in 1852. Earl Talbot's eldest son, Charles John Viscount Ingestre, M.P. for Stafford, an officer in the 1st Life Guards, was born in 1830; and married, in 1855, Anna Theresa, eldest daughter of the late R. Howe Cockerell, Esq., and stepdaughter of the present Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Earl Talbot's second daughter was married, the 12th August, 1857, to the present Marquis of Lothian.

Earl Talbot possesses much general and scientific knowledge: he was actively interested in the discovery recently proposed for the blowing up and sinking of enemy's ships. His Lordship's amiable disposition makes him deservedly popular, especially among his tenantry in Staffordshire.



THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

## THE MARQUIS OF EXETER—THE LORD STEWARD.

THE RIGHT HON. BROWNLOW CECIL, K.G., second Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter, the direct descendant and representative of the great William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's famous Prime Minister, is now in his sixty-third year. He succeeded to the honours of the family when but eight years old. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there as M.A. in 1814, and as LL.D. in 1835. His Lordship in Parliament has always shown himself a firm and consistent supporter of the Conservative party. He has been, from 1841 to 1846, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert; and

during Lord Derby's Administration in 1852 he was Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household: he now, on the return of Lord Derby to power, has again been nominated Lord Steward of the Household.

A romance of real life attaches to the history of his Lordship's mother, gracefully known in poetry as "the lady of Burleigh." The tale is briefly this:—Henry, tenth Earl of Exeter, his Lordship's father, distrustful of the courtly circles in which he moved, resolved on laying aside the artificial attractions of his coronet, and, under the simple designation of "Mr. Cecil," seeking some country maiden who would wed him from disinterested motives of affection. In furtherance of the plan, he selected for his place of residence a pretty village in Shropshire, and, while living in the seclusion of a farmhouse, wooed and won the beautiful child of his host, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hoggins, of Bolas. In a brief space it became necessary for Mr. Cecil to resume his title, and to introduce his rustic bride, which he did, as Countess of Exeter, at his princely seat of Burghley House, near Stamford. The surprise her Ladyship experienced on first learning the elevated rank of her husband is strikingly alluded to by Tom Moore in one of his exquisite Irish melodies. Her Ladyship lived but six years after her marriage, and, dying in 1797, left two sons—Brownlow, the present Marquis of Exeter, the subject of this notice, and Colonel Lord Thomas Cecil, beside one daughter, Sophia, who was married to the Right Hon. Henry Manners Pierrepont, and died in 1823, leaving an only child, Augusta Sophia Anne, the wife of Lord Charles Wellesley. The present Marquis of Exeter married, in 1824, Isabella, daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray, and has five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, William Alleyne, Lord Burghley, is the Conservative M.P. for North Northamptonshire. He married, in 1848, Lady Georgina Sophia Pakenham, second daughter of the late Earl of Longford, and has a youthful family. The Marquis of Exeter is Joint Hereditary Grand Almoner to the King in fee, and is Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Northampton and Rutland.

## THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, fourth Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Suir-dale, and Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, in the peerage of Ireland, Viscount Hutchinson, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born in 1823, and was lately an officer in the 98th Foot. He married, in 1847, Thomasine Jocelyn, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Walter Steele, Esq., of Moy-nalty, in the county of Monaghan, and has John Luke George, Viscount Suir-dale, and two other sons, and one daughter, the Lady Mary Sophia. The Earl of Donoughmore succeeded to the honours in 1851 on the decease of his father, John Hely, the third Earl, who formerly, when Captain Hutchinson, made himself famous in generously perfecting the escape out of France of Napoleon's Postmaster-General, Count Lavallette, who, in 1815, had been condemned to death, under Louis XVIII., for the part he took in his Imperial master's return from Elba, and who contrived to get from his prison through the aid and devotion of his wife, the Empress Josephine's niece. Captain Hutchinson was tried in Paris for aiding the escape, and sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. He was ever after known as "Lavallette Hutchinson." He succeeded in the earldom his uncle, the eminent General Lord Hutchinson, second Earl of Donoughmore, who took the command when Abercromby fell at the battle of Alexandria, and who eventually drove the French out of Egypt. The present Earl of Donoughmore is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tipperary Militia. He was, at the advent of Lord Derby, appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade



THE MARQUIS OF EXETER LORD STEWARD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 18.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 5h. 1m.; sets, 6h. 59m.  
 MONDAY, 19.—Alphage. Byron died, 1824.  
 TUESDAY, 20.—Moon's 1st quarter, 2h. 26m. p.m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 21.—French Baltic Fleet dispatched, 1854.  
 THURSDAY, 22.—Anglo-French Fleet bombarded Odessa, 1854.  
 FRIDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakespeare died 1616.  
 SATURDAY, 24.—Louis XVIII. landed at Calais, 1814.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 46	5 7	5 34	6 0	6 28	6 53	7 35
8 17	9 9	9 50	10 32	11 11	11 41	12 11

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NIGHT.—THE HUGENOTS: Titian, Gluglielmo, Violetti, Bolletti, Ortolani.  
 THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, will be repeated Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, GLUGLIOTTI, and the new Ballet Divertissement, in which Mlle. Pocchini and Mlle. Annetta will appear. For particulars see small bills.

## ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday.

Thursday, and Saturday, KING LEAR, preceded by SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday, THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business; FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Friday (on this occasion), THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Tuesday,

Wednesday, and Saturday, AN UNEQUAL MATCH PLUTO and PROSERPINE, and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On Thursday, by desire, and for this night only, the Comedy of THE LOVE CHASE in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will repeat the character of Constance, and Mrs. Wilkins will appear as the Widow Green. After which PLUTO and PROSERPINE, with JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON, and a Farce. On Friday, being Shakespeare's Birthday, and by desire, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will repeat, for this night only, the character of Beatrice. With PLUTO and PROSERPINE, and JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

## ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and

Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, the New Spectacle, entitled THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF CANTON. After which Herr Christoff, the Wondrous Tight-rope Dancer. SCENES IN THE ARENA. Rare's system of Horse Training. Concluding with a New Burlesque, entitled APOLLO and the FLYING PEGASUS; or, the Defeat of the Amazons.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Miss Swanborough.

On Monday and during the week, NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING WIN. Messrs. Bekon, Ray, Belford, Miss M. Oliver. The Burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO: Fra Diavolo, Miss Swanborough; Beppo, Mr. Charles Young. To conclude with CITY FRIENDS. Commence at half-past seven.

## SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday, and during the week,

THE FLOWER GIRL: Messrs. Crowick, H. Willoughby, B. Potter, Voltaire, B. Norton; Miss M. Eburne. First time of AULD ROBIN GRAY. The Music by the late Alexander Lee. Robin, Mr. H. Phillips; David, Mr. Widdicombe; Jenny, Mrs. F. E. Grosvenor. And THE KETTLE-DRUM OF THE SURREY.

## GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-

ditch.—Mr. Phelps every Evening, with Mr. Frederick Robinson, and Miss Atkinson. On Monday, HAMLET, Mr. Phelps; on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE MAN OF THE WORLD, Mr. Phelps; on Wednesday, THE STRANGER, Mr. Phelps; on Saturday, a Play, to conclude with THE SEVEN CASTLES.

## C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY.—This day, at Three, at

the Haymarket Theatre.

## MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ, at ST. MARTIN'S

HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23rd, his "Cricket on the Heath." On Thursday Evening May 6th, his "Chimes." On Thursday Evening, May 13th, his "Christmas Carol." Each Reading will commence at Eight exactly, and will last two hours. Places for each Reading:—Stalls (numbered and reserved) Five Shillings; Area and Galleries, Half-a-Crown; Unreserved Seats, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

## PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—

Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will give a Course of Twelve LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16th, at Nine o'clock. Fee, £1 1s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Con-

ductor, Mr. COSTA.—ON FRIDAY NEXT, April 23, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each.—5, Exeter Hall.

## ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S SAMSON will be

performed on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 8, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Mdlle. de Villars, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; stalls, 1s.

## MR. BLAGROVE'S FOUR QUARTETT and SOLO CON-

CERTS, 11, HINDLE-STREET. TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 20, May 4 and 18, and June 1. Performers: For the Quartet, Messrs. Blagrove, Isaac R. Blagrove and Aylward. Pianists: Miss French, Mr. G. Russell, Miss Summerhayes, and Miss Arabella Goddard. Accompanist: Mr. J. F. Goodham. Vocalists: (first evening) Miss Kemble and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 7s. (or four for 25s.); Subscription, 25s. Tickets at 11, Hindle-street.

## FIFTH YEAR of the Present Entertainment.—The Sisters

SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE (performed upwards of 1000 times in the provinces), will appear at Wandsworth April 19; Dalston, 20; Waltham, 21; Marylebone Institution, 22; Brentford, 23.

## MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON).

The LAST WEEK.—Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight. The present Entertainment will positively CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and at CRANER, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES.

POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

## MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and

THIRTY, introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs. EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday, at Three. PRINCE OF WALES HALL, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

## PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S

THEATRE.—Last Week but One. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday AFTERNOONS at Three. TWO HOURS OF ILLUSION, as performed, by command, before her most gracious Majesty and the Court, at Windsor Castle. Immense success of the new Tricks, "The Shower of Toys," and "A Fast Coach for the Year 2000." Private Boxes, Two Guineas, One Guinea and a Half, and One Guinea; Stalls 6s.; Balcony Seats, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 25, Old Bond-street.

## CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-

street, Strand.—Entertainment commences at Eight. Morning Concert every Saturday at Three. Private Boxes, £1 1s., 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

## MADAME TUSSAUD'S NEW ADDITION, the atrocious

assassins ORSINI and PIERRE, guillotined for attempting the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, and the Empress, to the horror of all Europe.—Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d.

## SIGNOR ANGELO GATTI'S EXHIBITION OF SCULP-

TURE from Florence, consisting of Etruscan and Medici Vases, Urns from Pompeii and Herculaneum, Cups copied from the ancient models, Statues, Figures, Animals, &c.—At Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Open from 10 to 6 p.m. Admission, 1s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. Gompertz has the honour to an-

nounce that on MONDAY, MAY 3, he will exhibit to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, at the above Hall, his GRAND HISTORICAL DIORAMA of the INDIAN MUTINY.

## SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The New Rooms,

containing the Collections of Ornamental Art, are NOW OPEN to the Public daily.

## MESSRS. DICKINSON'S EXHIBITION OF CONTEM-

PORARY PORTRAITS, WORKS OF ART, and the Large Picture of "THE GUARDS," will OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, APRIL 19.—114, New Bond-street.

## HOWES and CUSHING'S GREAT UNITED STATES'

CIRCUS.

The largest Equestrian Establishment in the world, numbering over Two Hundred Men and Horses. This Monstrous Establishment, fitted out in New York expressly to travel in England, arrived in Liverpool on board the "Southampton" April 24th, 1857, will appear at the ALHAMBRA PALACE (late Panopticon), Leicester-square, for a short season, and give TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

Commencing at Half-past Two and a Quarter to Eight o'clock p.m.

The Palace has been converted into an Amphitheatre at a heavy outlay, 1000 gas-burners added, and is, beyond a question, the most convenient, magnificent, gorgeous, and costly Amphitheatre in the world. Rome, in her palmy days, could not boast of one so splendid. The structure, for examination as a work of art, is alone worth the price of admission. The company has been selected regardless of expense, and is the best in either Hemisphere, and the only American Equestrian Company that has visited England since 1840.

In consequence of the immense attendance at the Evening's Performances the Proprietors beg to state their intention of continuing the Grand Morning Entertainments Daily until further notice. The Day Performances is fully equal to that of the Evening.

Admission: Private Boxes from £1 10s. to £3 5s. each; Stalls, 3s.; First Boxes, 3s.; Second Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from ten a.m. until five p.m. No Fee for Booking Places. No Programmes are correct but those purchased inside the Building; and only One Penny each is allowed to be charged. Carriages must not be driven with horses' heads towards Charing-cross; taking up to the North.

## THE LAST EXAMPLE OF THE SUCCESS OF Mr. RAREY'S

SYSTEM OF HORSE-TAMING.

TAMING OF CRUISER.—(From the "Times" of April 9, 1858.)  
 The two following letters from Lord Dorchester, the owner of Cruiser, certify the effect of Mr. Rarey's method upon that hitherto untamed animal. We can add our own testimony to that of the owner, having witnessed the complete subjugation of the horse, which has been converted in the course of a few days from a state of savage ferocity to the ordinary condition of a thorough-bred stallion:—

LORD DORCHESTER'S DESCRIPTION OF CRUISER AFTER BEING TAMED.  
 "Cruiser, by Venison, dam by Little Red Rover, was bred by me in 1843, and I consider him to have been vicious from a foal; he was always inclined to kick, and showed temper on every opportunity. On his road here from Da-bury he went on his knees, and tore the ground up with his teeth. I have seen him leap against the wall of his box, and kick and scream for ten minutes together. In 1855 the Rawcliffe Stud Company and myself entered into an agreement respecting him, by which they were enabled to purchase the half of him on reasonable terms, provided they liked his stock; but notwithstanding the latter were much surprised, they requested to see him after the second season. His savage propensities rendering the care of him too dangerous an office for any man in their employ. I was assured by the manager of the Rawcliffe Stud that for five days he would allow no one to enter his box, and on one occasion tore an iron bar, one inch thick, in two with his teeth. If Mr. Rarey can tame him, I feel certain no horse can withstand his art."  
 Greywell, April 3, 1858. (Signed) DORCHESTER.

LORD DORCHESTER'S DESCRIPTION OF CRUISER AFTER BEING TAMED.  
 Having received information from Mr. Rarey in horse-taming, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others respecting the marvellous facility with which he subdues a horse of any age or temper, broken or not, and without the slightest injury to the animal or risk to man or horse. Mr. Rarey, when he first subjugated a two-year-old filly, perfectly unbroken. She completed under half an hour, riding on her, opening an umbrella, beating a drum upon her, &c. He then took Cruiser in hand, and in three hours Mr. Rarey and myself mounted him. He had not been ridden for nearly three years, and was so violent that it was impossible to dress him, and it was necessary to keep him muzzled constantly. The following morning Mr. Rarey led him behind an open carriage, on his road to London. This horse was returned to me by the Rawcliffe Stud Company on account of his vice it being considered as much as a man's life was worth to attend to him. When it is taken into consideration what this animal was, and what he is now it must be apparent to all proprietors of horses that they should obtain the knowledge that enables them to obtain the mastery over any horse in half an hour, and without danger to either party.  
 Greywell, April 7, 1858. (Signed) DORCHESTER.

## ARGUS'S ACCOUNT OF CRUISER.

(From the "Morning Post" of March 2, 1858.)  
 "If, however, he would 'walk over the course,' and set criticism at defiance, let him go down some morning to Murrell's-green with a few of his aristocratic friends, and 'try' Cruiser; and if he can ride him as a hack, I would guarantee him immortality, without a single further advertisement, and an amount of ready money that would make a British Bank director's mouth water. Cruiser was the property of Lord Dorchester, and was a good favourite for the Derby in Wild Dayrell's year, but broke down before the race. Like all Venison horses, his temper was not of the mildest kind, and John Day was delighted to get rid of him. When started for Hawke life he told the man who led him on account to put him into a stable, as he would never get him out. This I junction was of course disregarded, for when the man wanted some refreshment he put him into a country public-house stable, and left him and let him out on the roof of the building had to be pulled off. At Rawcliffe, he was always exhibited by a groom with a ticket of leave bludgeon in his hand, and few were bold enough to venture into his yard. This animal, whose temper has depreciated him perhaps a thousand pounds in value, I think would be 'the right horse in the right place' for Mr. Rarey. Phlegon and Valcan would also be good partners. I am sorry to hear that the latter has been blinded. If leathern blinds had been put on his eyes the same effect would have been produced."

## FOR REMOVING FURNITURE by ROAD or RAILWAY

WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF PACKING, address J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Furniture Warehouse or Purchased. Estimates free from charge.

## MILD WATER-CURE, with every possible advantage, care,

and attention, PETERSHAM, SURREY. Numbers get cured who go to business from nine till five o'clock in London—fifty minutes distant. Terms, 5s. 6d. per day.  
 J. ELLIS, M.D.

## THE WATER-CURE, Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.—

Thousands upon thousands of sufferers, who have lost all hope of benefit from medical treatment, might be Relieved or Cured by this perfectly safe and most agreeable system.  
 J. ELLIS, M.D.

## ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE.  
 The Directors have great pleasure in announcing that Dr. EDMUND SMITH has assumed the Medical Direction and Management of this Establishment; and they doubt not that with his known energy and skill, he will not only sustain but extend the high reputation it has already acquired, and will amidst the finest scenery of Yorkshire, and is pronounced unrivalled as a residence for the invalid and the general visitor.  
 For further particulars address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

## FURNISHED RESIDENCE, NORTH WALES.—To be

LET for two or three years, from June next, the large and commodious Mansion called GLENGARTNEY, in the Anglesea, one of the most beautiful of the Welsh Islands; with Coachhouse, Stables, Hot and Cold Baths, and extensive Garden and Grounds; the former abundant in wall-fruit. The house is furnished in the highest style, contains ample accommodation for a large and wealthy family, and forms a marine residence almost unequalled for beauty and salubrity of situation. Rent £500 a year. Is three miles from Bangor, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and two from Beaumaris, which is accessible by daily steam-packets from Liverpool. Applications may be made to her friends, Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., Rhinns, Bangor; or S. D. Darbishire, Esq., Pen-y-fryn, near Conway.

## OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some

superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

## MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses and Telescopes

of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Rare Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

## ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch

and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 10s.; Hall-marked, and on bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORRIS, who has received the Gold Medal for engraving, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Prices list post-free.

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INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the only established authority in England for emblazoning and quartering Arms. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Family Pedigree traced from the National Records; fee, 10s.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

## LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Many Gentlemen

employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving. Arms on Copperplate, for Books, 21s.; Ditto Steel-plate, 10s.; Crest on Seal and Ring, 8s. 6d. Studio and Library open daily. The Lincoln's Inn Manual of the Science of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps. H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

## MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND

MICROSCOPE, £3 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words. No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

## FOR FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons who wish to have an

accurate account of their Armorial Bearings, Family History, &c., are requested to send Name and Office to the Heraldic Office. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Pedigree, Family History, with the original grant of Arms to whom the grant was given, the name, whether Baron or Norman origin, all traced from the original manuscripts at the British Museum. Fee, 10s., or stamps. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s. Arms quartered and emblazoned by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Compiler of Heraldic and Genealogical History, 1 and 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane, W.C. The Heraldic Studio and Library open daily.

## ARMS, CRESTS, &amp;c.—Patent Lever-Embossing Press, with

Crest Die, or Name and Address for Stamping Note Paper 15s.; Crest Engraved on Seal or Ring, 7s.; on Steel Die, 6s.; Arms engraved on Copperplate for Books, 16s.; on Steelplate, 7s. Sent free for stamps. No higher price charged.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to her Majesty, 1 and 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

## THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful,

newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

## OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &amp;c.—SPORTSMEN

and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. & B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power. In FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERISCOPE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 36 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, and yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescope, possessing such extraordinary power that some of the stars in the most minute constellation, can be seen as persons' countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

## EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons

at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to enjoy their studies; the most minute objects can be seen with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

## DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases

of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and audible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

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RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS ON MORTGAGE in sums of £100 and upwards, for Three or Five years. Interest at 4½ per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Applications to be addressed to Messrs. Standland and Chapman (the Company's solicitors), at Boston; or to the Secretary at the Company's Office, in London.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Offices, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W., 15th March, 1858.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The

DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the PERPETUAL GUARANTEED DEBT-FREE STOCK of this Company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable in London, and half-yearly. This issue is for the purpose of paying off the Loan from the Canadian Government; and Shareholders of the Company will have the preference. Applications must be made on or before May 15th next.

By order of the Board, BRACKSTONE BAKER, Secretary.

126, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., April 13th, 1858.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established

1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in Military and Naval Services.

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The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

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Proposals should be forwarded to the Office before June 30th.

The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Sixth Bonus, declared in January, 1857, setting forth in detail the whole state and affairs of the Office, and especially the benefits which will hereafter accrue to persons now assuring, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or from the Office.

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GEORGE H. PINKARD, Actuary.

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## PASSPORTS.—NEW REGULATIONS.—BRITISH

SUBJECTS who are preparing to visit or travel on the Continent may be saved much trouble and expense by obtaining Foreign Office passports through Edward Stanford's Agency, 6, Charing-cross, London, whose experience and long-established arrangements enable him to ensure Passports in proper form and duly vised, according to the New Regulations, without personal attendance. He mounts the Passport, which is good for many years, on Muslin or Silk, in Roman, Morocco, or Russia Case, to prevent injury or loss, as well as to lessen delay in undergoing examination abroad. Residents in the country can have Passports obtained, completed, and forwarded by post.

For further particulars, including the Forms of Application, Cost of Passport, Visas, &c., &c., see Stanford's Passport Circular, which will be forwarded per post on application.

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Family, by a B.A. of Cambridge, Scholar and prizeman of his College, and Graduate in Classical Honours. Very high testimonials can be given for character and qualifications.—Apply to L. H., Post-office, Cambridge.

## TO PARENTS.—A Rare Opportunity.—A VACANCY in the

Establishment of a first-class West-end CHEMIST for a gentlemanly YOUTH as PUPIL.—Address Mr. West, Bull's Library, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

## MONEY ADVANCED TO GENTLEMEN, from £100 to

£500, at moderate rates of interest. £30,000 ready to advance on Reversionary Property for any period of time, also, on Money in the Funds, Legacies, &c.—Apply to Mr. GRAHAM, No. 8, Duke-street, St.



supported their skilful commander; and England never had greater reason to be proud of her sons than throughout this unforeseen and arduous contest. Sir Colin Campbell, by the latest advices, remained at Lucknow; but from thence he has despatched troops to pursue the fugitives. They will not be allowed again to organise in masses, and we can congratulate our readers that before the hot season has commenced the most essential of Sir Colin Campbell's tasks has been accomplished.

THE belief on which an attempt has been made to justify an increase in the Navy Estimates, that prices have very much advanced since 1835, seems a popular error. Those journalists who share it do not inquire very closely into our economical history. Mr. Newmarch, a well-known statistician, has already shown that, in spite of the gold discoveries, prices now are lower than they were in 1851. It is true, indeed, that the price of wheat is now 6s. per quarter higher than the average price of 1835; but in that year the harvests had been unusually good, and, the population being then kept down by the Corn-laws to the level nearly of our own produce, and there being no vent for a surplus, the price was unusually low. The average price of the three years preceding 1835 was 52s. 3d., or 7s. 2d. above the average price of the last six weeks—45s. 1d. From Mr. Tooke's lists of prices, and those published in the *Economist* last week, we have compiled the following brief table of the average prices of 1832 to 1834 and of prices at present:—

Articles.	Average Prices of 1832-1834.	Present Prices.
Coffee, B.P. ..	per cwt. 94s. ..	78s.
Cotton, India ..	per lb. 5d. ..	4d. 6-8.
Flax ..	per ton. 47l. ..	42l.
Hemp ..	.. ..	27l.
Hops ..	per cwt. 126s. ..	80s.
Indigo ..	per lb. 5s. 4d. ..	4s. 4d.
Iron, pig ..	per ton 54. 10s. ..	4l. 10s.
Butter, Waterford ..	per cwt. 80s. ..	113s.
Rice ..	.. ..	35s. 8d. ..
Sugar, muscovado ..	.. ..	27s. ..
Tallow ..	.. ..	40s. 4d. ..
Tea, congou ..	per lb. 2s. ..	1s.

These articles show that there is no foundation for the assertion that a great and general rise of prices justifies the increased expenditure of the Government. This may be wise and necessary, but not because prices have risen. There is no doubt whatever that since 1835, and particularly since 1848, the population of Great Britain has increased very rapidly, while the population of France has increased very slowly, and is now, as the Paris journals complain, decreasing. Nor is there any doubt that latterly, or since 1848, the wealth of the country has increased even faster than the population. For the last few years all the working classes have been more continuously employed, and at better rates of wages, than at any previous period of the century. A general rise in the rate of wages does not, however, as has long ago been proved, cause a rise in the price of commodities. For a brief time it increases the demand for particular commodities consumed by labourers beyond the supply, but only to occasion very speedily an increased production of the things wanted; and a general rise of wages never causes a rise in the prices of all commodities. In fact, the above table, in conjunction with the late condition of the people, confirms the statement; and it is notorious that the high prices which prevailed in 1855, 1856, and part of 1857 were the consequences of previous bad harvests, combined with a greatly-increased demand. Whatever blame some writers and preachers may throw on the excessive credit granted and taken in the few years previous to the commercial convulsion of 1857, it cannot be for one moment doubted or denied that in those years the country made a very rapid advance, that the great multitude were, as the rule, well employed and well paid, and were well off and generally contented.

The great increase of wealth and people may enable them to bear additional burdens; and increased expenditure may be necessary. We at least make no objection to any expense required to keep our Navy in its ancient state of superiority; but the causes of any increase in the cost should be fairly stated. These are obviously the increased and increasing sphere of the operations of the Government, and its disturbed relations with other Governments. If our men-of-war cost more than they did ten years ago, it is that they are built larger and more efficiently, not that the materials of which they are constructed are dearer. More efficient instruments necessarily imply more skilful workmen; and, accordingly, workmen of a higher order have been employed in preparing the exquisite machinery now used in our ships, and in adapting ships to its use. Not only has the rate of wages latterly been higher generally than formerly, but more skilful and better paid workmen have been employed in our dockyards. If our line of battle as Mr. Corry stated, consist now of fewer ships than in the great French war—and therefore we must have more—many of them are nearly twice as large as the small seventy-fours and sixty-fours that then swelled the number.

The real difficulty now experienced in providing for the defence of the country is less a want of vessels, which could be constructed in every shipyard of the kingdom, were vessels really required, than a want of seamen. In truth, we continually build fleets only to be at the expense of keeping them in order or of pulling them to pieces. We build gun-boats and first-rates out of season, only to rot. We are never deficient in ships, and always want seamen. At present, according to Sir J. Pakington, 1358 more men are required to complete the companies of the ships in commission than can be got. Four months ships have been kept in port waiting for seamen, who do not come readily forward. During the late Russian war they were extremely willing to volunteer. Then they expected prize-money, and they always love excitement. In peace her Majesty's ships have fewer attractions than in war, and, the wages in them not being equal to the wages in merchant-ships, seamen do not hurry on board them. The Queen's service, in truth, in spite of the abolition of many cruel punishments, of many unnecessary and absurd restrictions, is still held traditionally in horror by the maritime population; and it will require an age of consistent perseverance in the paths of justice and moderation to relieve it from the stigma unwisely cast on it by impressment, by treating it as a punishment, and by intrusting to youthful officers an arbitrary power of punishment which was very often most cruelly and scandalously abused. The Navy ought to be a very popular service, but it was made very unpopular by the continued practice of injustice and cruelty; and, though the system be now much improved, the unfavourable impression made by former tyranny cannot be at once swept out of the mind of the people.

## THE COURT.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon for the season. The Royal party left Windsor by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and from the Paddington terminus was conveyed in several of her Majesty's carriages to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons. The Queen and the Prince arrived at the Palace at five minutes before five o'clock, and were received by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Wyld. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the performances at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the Opera in the Haymarket with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace, and afterwards with the Prince Consort, visited the Museum at South Kensington. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the guests at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Terceira, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Layradio, the Baron Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, the Earl of Sefton, Lord John Manners, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, and Major-General Sir George Wetherall.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince took a drive in an open carriage and four.

It is authoritatively announced that the Drawingroom which was fixed to be held on the 6th proximo will, by the Queen's command, be held on Wednesday, the 5th of May next.

The Court will remain in London until the beginning of June, when her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle to dispense her accustomed hospitality during the Ascot race week, after which it is understood, the Queen will visit Birmingham to inaugurate the opening of the "People's Park."

## THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and were received by the great officers of State. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, entered the Throne-room attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, and the other Lords and Ladies of the Household. Her Majesty wore a train of cerise silk, brocaded in silver, trimmed with silver blonde and bows of cerise ribbon. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with bouillonés of tulle and silver blonde. The head-dress was composed of diamonds and flowers.

There were several presentations in the diplomatic circle and among the general company. Mr. Justice Byles was presented to the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle on Saturday morning for Milford Haven, where his Royal Highness embarked the same evening on board the *Osborne*, for Cork. The Prince, who is attended by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Minter, R.N., will make a tour of about ten days in the neighbourhood of Killarney lakes.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, has arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, for the season.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have arrived at the Duchess's residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, for the season.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony and suite left Windsor Castle on Saturday for Southampton, en route to Lisbon.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France left Albert-gate House on Saturday evening for Paris.

His Excellency Earl Cowley, British Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived at Lord Ebury's residence in Park-street, on Tuesday, from Paris, en congé.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Wednesday evening in St. James's-square.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies on Saturday next, and on Saturday, the 24th instant.

The Lord Chancellor received the Judges at his Lordship's residence, in Eaton-square, on Thursday last. Lady Chelmsford will hold assemblies on Thursday, the 22nd inst., and on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Lord and Lady John Russell have arrived at the family residence in Chesham-place, from Richmond, for the season.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli returned to London on Saturday from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The marriage between the Hon. Reginald Capel, second son of the Earl of Essex, and Miss Fazakerley, niece to Lord Rokeby, will take place on the 22nd inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—On Thursday morning his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff, the new French Ambassador, arrived at Dover, when an address was presented by the Corporation at the Lord Warden Hotel. His Excellency was received by Major-General Mansel and Major-General Crawford. Three guards of honour from the 11th Regiment Royal Antrim Rifles and Royal Sussex Militia were on duty. His Excellency left by the two p.m. train for London, in a state carriage, on the South-Eastern Railway, and arrived at the London-bridge Railway station at six o'clock, where his Excellency was received by Mr. Dyne, the superintendent, and other officials.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The quarterly meeting of the council took place on Tuesday, 6th inst.—Wm. Stuart, Esq., in the chair. It was reported that during the past quarter there had been admitted for relief 3838 sick and disabled poor, including 452 cases of accident and dangerous emergency. The endowment fund, which had been commenced to provide in some measure against the severe and frequent losses by death of many of the kind annual supporters of the charity, and to ensure the permanent maintenance of its useful operations, was stated to be progressing satisfactorily, and to have been recently assisted by several liberal donors.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND.—The twentieth anniversary of this valuable society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday, when a selection of music from "Judas Maccabæus" and "The Messiah" was performed by the pupils, under the direction of their able professor, Mr. Edwin Barnes (conductor of the Dover Choral Society, and organist of St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury), in a manner which reflected great credit on both pupils and teacher.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA will take place in Westminster Abbey, it is believed, on Ascension Day; and there is a rumour that Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow, will preach the consecration sermon.

THE REV. GEORGE HERVEY, who has been Curate of West Hackney for upwards of six years, was presented, on Thursday week, with a purse containing one hundred guineas, together with an address, signed by more than 140 members of the congregation, testifying their appreciation of his services among them.

DECENNIAL EXHIBITIONS OF INDUSTRY AND ART.—The following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday evening:—"The Council of the Society of Arts, bearing in mind the part which the society took in originating the Great Exhibition of 1851, have considered it to be their duty carefully to examine various suggestions for holding an exhibition in 1861, which have been submitted to them, and have resolved:—1. That the institution of decennial exhibitions in London, for the purpose of showing the progress made in industry and art, during each period of ten years, would tend greatly to the 'encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.' 2. That the first of these exhibitions ought not to be a repetition of the Exhibition of 1851, which must be considered an exceptional event, but should be an exhibition of works selected for excellence illustrating especially the progress of industry and art, and arranged according to classes and not countries; and that it should comprehend music, and also painting, which was excluded in 1851. 3. That foreigners should be invited to exhibit on the same conditions as British exhibitors. 4. That the Council will proceed to consider how the foregoing resolutions can be best carried into effect. (Signed) P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 852 boys and 790 girls, in all 1642 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1525. The deaths in London exhibit a decrease; the total number registered last week was 1221. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, when it is raised for comparison with the deaths of last week, is found to be 1242. The ages of six women, widows, and of two men, in the present return, varied from 99 to 93 years.

## TRIAL OF M. SIMON BERNARD.

On Friday morning (last week) a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, under the Great Seal, was opened at the Central Criminal Court for the trial of Simon Bernard on an indictment for felony, as an accessory before the fact in the recent attempt of Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and De Rudio, to assassinate the Emperor of the French. Other counts in the indictment charged the accused with murder as a principal.

The learned Judges to whom the commission was directed are Lord Campbell, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crowder. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen of the city are also included in the commission, and took their seats upon the bench.

The grand jury having been sworn, Lord Campbell proceeded to deliver his charge to them. The offence was charged, he said, under a special Act, the 9th Geo. IV., cap. 31, sec. 7, which enacted that any of her Majesty's subjects who should be accessory before or after the fact to a murder committed on land abroad could be tried by special commission, and, if convicted, punished as for felony. He then went over the facts of the case against M. Bernard, instructing the grand jury to find a true bill if they thought there was *prima facie* evidence of his guilt.

The jury presently returned, having found true bills against the prisoner on the charge of murder as a principal and also as an accessory.

The trial was opened on Monday. The Judges named in the commission were present, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. Bernard refused to plead to the indictment, declaring that the Court had no jurisdiction to try him. The plea of "Not Guilty" was consequently ordered to be recorded, and the trial proceeded. Bernard declined to avail himself of his privilege to have a jury half composed of foreigners, and, in his own words, "trusted his confidence to a jury of Englishmen."

There was a very full attendance of the Bar present. The following were engaged in the case:—For the prosecution: The Attorney-General (Sir F. Kelly), Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk. For the defence: Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. J. Simon, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Sleight, Mr. Brewin, and Mr. Scoble.

In opening his address to the jury the Attorney-General described the prisoner as a native of Carcassonne, in France, formerly a surgeon in the navy; but, driven out of the country, he had taken refuge in England. Sir Fitzroy narrated fully all the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination of the French Emperor; and entered into details showing the intimate relations in which Bernard stood to Orsini, and the purchase by the former of the materials for the deadly composition with which the grenades (ordered by the latter) were charged. Having concluded the statement of facts, the Attorney-General, addressing himself to the important questions of law which might be raised, said, "The question may be raised whether the prisoner at the bar be a subject of the Queen within the meaning of this Act of Parliament, and whether the murder which has been committed in Paris be a murder the accessory to which, one of the main agents in which, one of the causes of which, is punishable under this Act, I cannot attempt to conceal from myself. But, if it be raised, I think that I shall have no difficulty in at once satisfying their Lordships, both upon principle and upon authority, that one who dwells in this country, and who receives and enjoys the protection of our laws, owes an allegiance to its Sovereign which makes him that Sovereign's subject within the meaning of this Act of Parliament."

The first witnesses called were some French police and medical men, who proved generally the facts of the attempt in Paris, the number killed, wounded, &c., and produced fragments of the projectiles. One of the police arrested Pierri, and took from him the grenade, revolver, and dagger which he produced. Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Birmingham, described the six shells, each with thirty-five nipples, made by him to the order of Mr. Thomas Allsop, who paid £84s. for them on the 23rd of November. A detective officer had been hunting five weeks for Mr. Allsop, but had not been able to find him. He left his wife at Clapham-terrace, Clapham-common, on the 25th of February, and had not since been heard of. Another produced letters and papers found at Bernard's lodgings, 10, Bark-place, Bayswater, where he had been for three or four years.

At half-past four the case was adjourned, the jury being provided for at the London Coffeehouse.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed. A great deal of time was taken up in the cross-examination of Rogers, the policeman, who found the letter of Allsop in the prisoner's room. It appears he is a good French scholar, and had been sent to Wyld's debating-room to listen to the French discussions carried on there. He saw the prisoner in the chair, but does not appear to have heard anything extraordinarily violent. On the occasion of a third visit he was not allowed to go in. Mr. James asked if he did not go as a spy, upon which the Attorney-General objected to such a question being put; and, after a long argument, the Court formally decided that it had no right to be put. Then there was an argument as to the admission of the letter, objections raised by the prisoner's counsel being ultimately overruled by the Court.

Evidence was then given of the purchase by the prisoner of materials of which the fulminating powder used in the grenades was composed; of the mortgage of Allsop's estate by a person to whom Bernard introduced him; of the visits paid to Orsini in Grafton-street, and the taking charge of his letters; and by Georgi and Fournarrier of the visit to Brussels, whither the former took the grenade shells as new gas inventions by desire of Bernard, as described by the Attorney-General. The Court then adjourned.

On Wednesday additional evidence was adduced for the prosecution. A great number of witnesses were examined, several of whom spoke to the facts connected with the conveyance of the bombs to Brussels, and thence to Paris; and Madame Rudio was examined with regard to the connection of her husband with Dr. Bernard. No new fact was, however, elicited. Shortly before the adjournment of the Court (at a quarter to six) the Lord Chief Justice (in answer to a question from Mr. James) said that the Court was of opinion that the purposes of justice would be better answered by the learned counsel stating shortly and distinctly the legal points upon which he relied, and then that the questions of law so raised should be solemnly argued before the fifteen Judges.

On Thursday Eliza Rudio, whose evidence in chief was given on the previous day, was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins. She admitted that all her expenses up to the present hour, including the cost of two visits to Paris, had been paid by the police, though very little money had been paid to her personally. Several witnesses gave evidence as to the doings of the conspirators up to the point of the assassination, without, however, implicating Bernard in the transactions. Mr. Powell, a gentleman employed in Spillman's foreign bank, Lombard-street, who knew Bernard, deposed to giving him gold for some £29 Bank of England notes whose numbers tallied with notes which (as proved by a previous witness, Mr. Morley, a clerk in the Bank of England) had been given to Orsini in exchange for gold. Other evidence was given relative to the tracing of the Bank of England notes. Madame Righenzi remembered Georgi bringing some pieces of iron which he screwed together at the Café Suisse at Brussels, and recollected seeing Bernard there about the same time; but she could not say that it was during the time that the articles were there. Mrs. Harriet Fay said she, with her husband, lodged in Bateman's-buildings at the time that Rudio and his wife lodged there. She remembered Dr. Bernard coming to the house. Immediately after he came, Rudio, who had before been in great distress, showed signs of being better off. She saw Bernard there twice. Other evidence was called tracing the movements of the prisoner till the time of his arrest, and the articles found on him, which closed the case for the prosecution. Lord Campbell then called upon Mr. James to proceed with the legal points upon which he relied for the prisoner, and the learned counsel stated the points of his objections (nine in number), the principal ones being in substance "That the prisoner was not within the jurisdiction of the Court according to the 9th Geo. III., c. 31, s. 7, under which the present Special Commission was empowered to sit; that the prisoner was not, according to the above statute, an accessory before the crime of murder; and that it had not been proved that any 'murder' whatever had been committed within the meaning of the statute in question."

Mr. James commenced his speech in behalf of the prisoner on Friday (yesterday) morning.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—The eighth anniversary festival of the above charity was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, when upwards of 100 clergymen and gentlemen of the laity sat down to an elegant and abundant dinner. The chair was taken by Lord Dynevor. By the seventh annual report we learn that the number of pensioners on the fund is seventy-five—namely, twenty-two receiving £40 each per annum; twenty-eight, £35; and twenty-five, £30. The pay of the pensioners varies with their age. From forty-five to fifty-five they receive £30 per annum; from fifty-five to sixty-five, £35; and £40 for the remainder of life. The subscriptions at the meeting realised nearly £600, making the income of the year from various sources nearly £5500.

MR. GLOVER, the late member for Beverley, was convicted on Monday, at the Central Criminal Court, of having made a false declaration of being possessed of a proper qualification as member for the borough of Beverley; and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

THE LATE FATAL FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.—The adjourned inquiry into the causes of the deaths of the fifteen persons who perished in the fire at Little Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, was resumed on Tuesday. The evidence of Mr. Rodgers, of the St. George's School of Medicine, was most important. He declared that in analysing the bodies he discovered unequivocal proofs of the presence of arsenic. It appears that among the contents of Mr. Calvert's museum, which were destroyed by the fire, was a quantity of cobalt, nickel ores, and other minerals, which would throw off fumes of poisonous vapour. The fact that these poisonous exhalations would be calculated to render persons exposed to their influence incapable of exertion would readily account for the extraordinary loss of life occasioned by the fire. A question arose as to the partition which separated the museum from the house in Gilbert-street. This point will be more thoroughly investigated at the next sitting of the jury.



## S K E T C H E S I N A L G E R I A .

We resume our selections from the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist in Algeria:—

The rue Bab el Oued and the rue Bab Azoun run along the whole base of the town of Algiers. Any one of the many streets that branch from them on the side away from the sea will take us at once into the old part of the town, and, eventually, to the Casbah. No matter in what direction one wanders, as long as it is up hill, to the Casbah one must come in time, for to it the two lines of the old town wall and all the streets inside them converge. The Casbah was the Citadel and Palace of the Deys, but formerly they lived at the Jenina, close to the present Place du Gouvernement, where each Day was at the mercy of the unruly Janissaries, until Ali, the predecessor of the unfortunate Hussein, suddenly and secretly carried off his treasures to the Casbah, took up his abode there, and set the Janissaries at defiance. Hussein also resided there, and only went outside its walls three times during his reign. For many years the French had carried on a dispute with the Day about a large sum of money (7,000,000 francs) owed by them to a great firm of Jewish corn-merchants in Algiers. The Day himself wrote directly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject, instead of communicating with him indirectly through the French representative at his Court. The Minister did not reply to the Day's letter; and when, on the occasion of the Festival of Bairam, in April, 1827, the French Consul paid the usual complimentary visit to the Day, the latter asked why he had received no answer from France, and, receiving an unsatisfactory reply in somewhat uncourteous phraseology, he struck the French Consul with the palm-leaf fan or fly-flapper he held in his hand. The French Government immediately withdrew their representative, and, for upwards of two years, blockaded the Algerian coast, until in 1830 took place the expedition that in a few days after its landing ended the Turkish power in Algeria.

We engrave a View of the small Pavilion in which the blow that produced such great results was given and received. Its wood-work was formerly brilliant with gold and colours. It opens upon a long gallery, out of which are entrances to the different rooms inhabited by the Day. Now some of the officers inhabit it. The Casbah is a barrack for Zouaves and Artillery. Its handsome mosque is the hospital, and many of its marble columns have been carried off, the bright tilework broken, and the painting defaced.

The rooms that open on the galleries round the courts in Moorish houses are usually long and rather narrow—carpets, divans, and looking-glasses leaning forwards from the wall being the chief furniture.



PAVILION IN THE CASBAH, ALGIERS.

The room of which we give a Sketch is in the mansion of the family of Hussein; the recess at the end, with curtains in front, is the bedplace, where is a wooden stage, upon which square mat-

Dr. Smart to the surgical. Dr. Smart is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and is the officer who so nobly sustained the credit of his profession in the Crimea. It must be most gratifying to find his

tresses are placed, with silk and embroidered coverings. In the group of the ladies of the family, four generations are represented. The great-grandmother of the two girls is the old lady seated on the floor, with the tall cap, which is a curious device of black satin and white muslin on a wirework extinguisher. Behind her a negress is bringing in coffee. Under the largest mirror are Mahomet's footprints; and the stout lady in a shawl and trousers, and with a black satin cone upon her head, is grandmother to the girl at her feet. All the party are in their common every-day costume. The room has windows on the street as well as those opening on the gallery. All the Moorish houses, however small, have these galleries, partly for shade in summer, but chiefly in consequence of the excessive rains throughout the winter and spring. Without them the inmates would be drenched in going from one room to another. In the East the rooms open on the court.

#### THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE Engravings on the opposite page are from Sketches by our Special Artist and Correspondent in China. We reproduce such portions of a letter of his which appeared in this Journal on the 3rd instant as are explanatory of the Engravings:—

"My first act (says he) on arriving in Hong-Kong was to visit the *Hercules* hospital-ship, where so many of our gallant fellows are lying maimed and helpless. I send you a Sketch of the quarters of some wounded officers. In spite of their being cripples they were a jolly set, and laughed and joked quite pleasantly. The officer in the foreground is Lieutenant Lord Gilford, who was shot in the arm whilst leading the storming party at Canton; the next Lieut. Butler, who received his wound from a bullet in the head nearly at the same time and place. Lieut. Dadson (Royal Marines), who was also severely wounded in the right arm, was characterised by the doctors as one of the most patient sufferers they had ever met with, never uttering a groan. The officer sitting up in bed playing chess is Lieutenant Pim, of the gun-boat *Banterer*, under whose auspices I, for the first time, smelt powder; and very nasty it was. I am happy to say Pim is recovering from his many wounds. I was pressed to stop to tea, which appeared at five hospital hours being breakfast at eight a.m.; dinner, noon; tea, five. The officers were unanimous in praise of their medical men. Dr. Burns attends to the medical cases, Dr. Smart to the surgical. Dr. Smart is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and is the officer who so nobly sustained the credit of his profession in the Crimea. It must be most gratifying to find his



ROOM IN A MOORISH HOUSE, ALGIERS: THE FAMILY OF HUSSEIN PACHA.



## T H E W A R I N C H I N A .



LIEUT. LORD GILFORD.

LIEUT. BUTLER.

LIEUT. DAWSON.

LIEUT. PIM.

CHINESE SERVANT.

WOUNDED ON BOARD THE "HERCULES," HONG-KONG.

efforts so fully appreciated. Dr. Smart possesses a most unique collection of bullets extracted from the bodies of soldiers and sailors, who must ever gratefully remember the skill which removed those unpleasant foreign bodies. To make a long story short, the Circumlocution Office seems to have appointed the 'right men' to look after the sick, and it is to be devoutly hoped they will now continue so laudable a practice."

Writing from Hong-Kong on Feb. 15, our Special Artist and Correspondent says:—"The China New Year's day is just over; it was ushered in by the most awful din of crackers going off all night, and lanterns hung up in every house. On the morning visits were paid,

the Celestials bringing in their 'pasteboard,' a red piece of paper, on which is written their name, and wishing you 'luck.' I was highly delighted at being amongst Chinese on the day in question. A table which groaned under the weight of sweetmeats was in the room, and round it were seated my Celestial friends, smoking paper cigars. Presently there came in a friend with the red paper in question, saying, 'Coong he fat shoi' (may good luck attend you), upon which he or she gave the present (everybody gives presents), and in return was asked, 'Oi cha' (have some tea). Having done the tea, he or she received some money, neatly done up in very red paper; and, after a little conversation, de-

parted. This continued all day and next day. In the Sketch I have just done from life you will see the operation. A girl is sitting in her bedroom at a table, on which are the presents and tea; her friends are coming in likewise with 'cumshaw' (presents). The poor people bring in oranges. On this day are to be seen Chinese girls dressed as you see them in pictures: their hair full of flowers, their lips nicely rouged, and faces floured. They look beautiful, I assure you. The strangest thing was to see the Celestials all idle for the first time—such an event only taking place once a year. I was determined not to be backward, so I got my name on red paper, and did in China as the Chinese do, much to their delight."



NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday after the Easter recess. The TRANSFER OF ESTATE SIMPLIFICATION BILL was brought up, as amended in Committee.—Lord CRANWORTH moved the omission of the first thirteen clauses of the measure, which related to the limitation of time during which reversionary claims upon real property might be legally preferred.—Lord ST. LEONARDS opposed this alteration of the bill, but after some considerable discussion the motion was agreed to, and the clauses struck out. The bill was then reported, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BUDGET.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER mentioned that he proposed to proceed with the Naval and Military Estimates on that night and on Friday, and, if sufficient progress were effected on those nights, he would make his financial statement on Monday next.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The report from the last Committee of Supply having been brought up, Lord J. RUSSELL, adverting to the diversity of important practical details involved in the proposition for establishing a new system of Indian government, and referring to precedents such as 1784 and 1813, proposed that, instead of proceeding with either of the bills before the House, a series of resolutions should be moved in Committee of the whole House, by which means, as he believed, a solid foundation could be laid for subsequent legislation. He invited the Government to accept a suggestion which he declared was simply designed to secure the best possible measure that could be framed upon one of the most momentous questions that could demand the attention of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER readily accepted the proposition, promising, by every means at the disposal of her Majesty's Ministers, to facilitate the discussion upon the proposed resolutions. On their part, they did not mean to surrender the bill they had laid before the House or to shrink from any of their official responsibilities; but he submitted that the noble Lord was himself admirably qualified, by ability and experience, to bring forward a series of resolutions on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained that, although he had thrown out the suggestion, he considered that it should be carried out under the responsibility of the Government.

Sir C. WOOD also believed that the Ministry would abdicate their duties if they left so important a question in the hands of any private member. He expressed some disapproval, however, of the proposition itself; remarking upon some special circumstances attending the measures discussed in 1813 and 1853, which as he maintained, did not apply to the present bill.

Mr. ELLICE having briefly insisted that the Ministers should undertake the charge of framing the resolutions which the House would then have to discuss,

The HOME SECRETARY briefly intimated that the Government were perfectly prepared to do their duty on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. R. Mangles, Mr. Ayrton, and Lord Palmerston, Mr. DISRAELI stated that on an early day he should lay a series of resolutions on the table, and proposed to take the discussion thereon upon Monday week, the 26th inst.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which Sir B. HALL inquired whether it was intended to propose a third bill for the government of India?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated his declaration that he did not mean to abandon his measure. He anticipated, from the discussion on the proposed resolutions, that the bill already before the House would be substantially adopted, with some improvements in matters of detail.

The discussion then closed, and the report of supply was agreed to.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the constant and rapid expansion in every branch of the public expenditure, and moved as an amendment that the estimates should be referred to a Select Committee.

This amendment was briefly opposed by Sir J. PARKINGTON, and negatived, on a division, by a majority of 161 to 24.

The House having resolved itself into Committee,

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY prefaced the first vote with a detailed explanation of the present state and proposed modifications of the British Navy. The estimates which he intended to move were almost identical with those prepared by the late Administration. There were, however, some reductions effected, amounting to £319,000, and in several points of detail the present board hoped to accomplish some beneficial amelioration. He described the means which it was intended to adopt to secure a regular supply of seamen for the Royal service, as well as for the establishment of a Channel squadron. The practice of putting ships out of commission after a brief term of service, dismantling the vessels and disbanding the crews, when in the highest state of efficiency, was, he thought, most injurious and extravagant, and he intimated that a different system would be adopted in future. Sir J. Parkington then proceeded to advert successively to various details connected with the dockyards, new works, naval stores, steam machinery, and other branches of the maritime establishments of the country.

The usual miscellaneous discussion ensued upon the successive votes in the estimate paper. In the course of the debate Sir C. NAPIER described at much length the present state and strength of the navy, which he admitted to have been lately improved in many essential respects.

Sir C. WOOD afterwards explained and defended the course pursued during his own administration at the Admiralty, and censured the retrenchments proposed by the present Government in the expenditure upon shipbuilding and naval stores, eliciting some further explanations from Mr. CORRY.

Several votes having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The House having resumed,  
The Customs Duties Bill was then passed through Committee.  
The Trustees Relief Bill was read a second time.  
The Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LABEL BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill. He explained the provisions of the measure, which extended to reports of debates in either House of Parliament, and of certain public meetings, the same legal immunities now enjoyed by accounts of proceedings before the judicial tribunals. Citing cases and authorities bearing on the question from the date of 1641 downwards, the learned Lord recapitulated some of the arguments against extending a corresponding privilege to the reports of speeches at miscellaneous assemblages.

[The Earl of DERBY interposed by reading for their Lordships' information a telegraphic despatch just received announcing the total capture of Lucknow, and flight of the rebels.]

Lord LYNCHBURST, reverting to Lord Campbell's bill, urged many technical objections to the measure, of which, however, he approved in principle.

Lord WENSLEYDALE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months.

Earl GRANVILLE, considering that the measure was founded on a good principle, suggested that it should be allowed to pass the second reading, and then referred to a Select Committee.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the bill, which was supported by Lord CRANWORTH.

After a reply from Lord CAMPBELL a division was taken, when the motion for the second reading was negatived by a majority of 35 to 7—23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—Mr. CRAWFORD having inquired whether any arrangements had been concluded, or were now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, for extending the Mediterranean system of telegraphs to Alexandria, and for bringing India into telegraphic communication with this country by the way of the Red Sea or by any other route? the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that negotiations designed to effect such arrangements had been instituted, but were still uncompleted. To some further questions, the right hon. gentleman replied that under the proposed agreement no monopoly of any description would be left in the hands of the Austrian Government.

Sir J. HUDSON and Mr. ERSKINE.—In answer to Mr. Wise, Mr. DISRAELI said that her Majesty's Ministers did not intend to recall Sir J. Hudson from Turin. Distinguished services were, he submitted, not cancelled by a single act of negligence. The Secretary of Legation in Sardinia, Mr. Erskine, had, however, been summoned to England to give an account of his conduct, and was now suspended from his diplomatic functions.

MALACCA STRAITS.—Viscount BURY called attention to the present condition of the settlements in the Straits of Malacca, at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, and asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the present Government to except these settlements from the action of any bill that might be brought in for placing the territories of the East India Company under the control of the Crown. He advanced many arguments to prove the expediency of bringing the settlements in question under the direct administration of the Colonial Office.—Mr. H. BAILLIE stated that the case of the settlements in question had not attracted the special attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and therefore declined to express any definite opinion on the subject.—Mr. HORSMAN remonstrated against the official recklessness which subjected an important and increasing settlement, like that of Singapore, to the injury attendant upon being made a recipient for the worst class of criminal convicts from this country.—After a few remarks from Sir J. Elphinstone and Mr. R. Mangles, the subject dropped.

THE STADE DUES.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO moved that an address should be presented to the Crown respectfully representing the injury to British commerce inflicted by the tax levied by Hanover on merchandise and shipping ascending the River Elbe, under the denomination of the Stade dues, and praying that her Majesty will be pleased to give directions to her Ministers to give notice of the termination of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Hanover of the 22nd day of July, 1844, according to the terms of the eighth article of that treaty.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BRANLEY-MOORE.

Mr. HENLEY concurred in the wish to extinguish the Stade dues, but suggested that, before proceeding to take any definite steps, the question should be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the question of the Stade dues turned upon points of international law, which ought to be decided by the law officers of the Crown, under Ministerial responsibility, rather than submitted to a Committee of that House.

Mr. CLAY having spoken, Mr. HUTT contended that the Stade dues could not be repudiated without cancelling all the existing treaties with Hanover. He objected to the motion before the House, and also believed that no useful purpose could be served by adopting the Government suggestion for a Select Committee.

Mr. M. GIBSON supported the proposal for a Committee of Inquiry. After a few words from Mr. BRISCOE and Lord ASHLEY, Mr. S. FITZGERALD stated that the Government were most anxious to extinguish the Stade dues with the least possible delay. As the best method of bringing about that result, he approved of the suggestion for appointing a Committee of Inquiry.

Lord HOTHAM also expressed his preference for that plan of procedure. Mr. RICARDO, with some reluctance, consented to adopt the suggestion for referring the question to a Committee, which Mr. Henley undertook to appoint, with the consent of the House.

[The despatch from India announcing the fall of Lucknow was here read, amidst the cheers of the House.]

REWARDS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir J. TRELAUNY moved a resolution setting forth that the receipt of any species of reward by a member, in consideration of the exercise of his influence in that capacity, is calculated to lower the dignity and authority of this House, and is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament. In supporting his motion the hon. Baronet referred to some instances in which suspicions of corrupt dealing had attached to certain members of that House, and expressed his anxiety that the stigma of selling justice to the highest bidder should be effectually removed from the Legislature.

Lord HOTHAM remarked that suspicions of this character were especially directed against the legal members of that House.

Sir J. GRAHAM, after alluding to the late proceedings in the case of Mr. Butt, maintained that the existing rules of the House, which dated from 1695, were amply sufficient to secure the honour and purity of Parliament. Many members of the highest reputation and integrity had, he observed, received salaries for their Parliamentary services from different colonial communities.

Mr. FITZGERALD also believed that no new rule was necessary.

An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. Mangles and Mr. Fox expressed themselves in favour of the resolution; and Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston, and the Home Secretary, against it. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn.

GRAND JURIES (Ireland).—On the motion of Mr. J. FITZGERALD, leave was given to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland.

PROPOSED ENLISTMENT OF KROOMEN.—Mr. LOWE moved for a copy of all instructions for the engagement of natives of Africa in the Indian service; and a return of the alterations in the annual Mutiny Act which such engagement would render necessary. He adverted to some proceedings which had lately occurred in another place respecting the proposed enlistment of Kroomen for service in India, and invited explanations on the subject.—Mr. H. BAILLIE promised to produce all the papers relating to the transaction, at the same time repudiating the inferences drawn by Mr. Lowe.—Lord PALMERSTON believed that an African corps might be very usefully engaged in the British service in Hindostan.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER briefly defended Lord Ellenborough.—The papers, with some additions proposed by Mr. Baillie, were then ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved the second reading of this bill. Remarking that the Irish population were to a larger extent dependent upon agriculture than the dwellers in other parts of the United Kingdom, the hon. member described some of the evils and disasters by which the agriculturists of the sister isle had been overtaken since 1846, and insisted upon the necessity of preventing the repetition of such calamities. He cited a return showing the condition of the country as regarded the division of farms, the cultivation of various crops, and the system of land tenure. It was, he maintained, most essential to protect the cultivators, most of whom were merely tenants at will, from the tyranny and avarice of their landlords.

The O'DONOGHUE seconded the motion. Land speculation and enlargement of farms had become almost universal in Ireland, leading to extensive evictions and severe distress among the peasantry. Against these evils the Legislature ought to afford them some protection.

Sir J. WALSH deprecated the continuance of an agitation which, he observed, inconvenienced landlords and unsettled tenants. He reviewed the previous attempts to legislate on the tenant-right question, and, with regard to the present bill, contended that it amounted to an entire confiscation of the rights of property. He moved an amendment deferring the second reading for six months.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD supported the measure, believing that the oppressive conduct of the landlords had proved a constant cause of misery and provocation to crime among the rural population in Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the relationships between landlord and tenant in Ireland required improvement, and that the principle of compensation to the latter might be beneficially adopted under certain regulations. He objected, however, to the bill before the House, considering it to be much too sweeping in the changes it was calculated to effect.

Mr. HASSARD also supported the amendment.

Mr. CAIRD approved of the bill, which he thought would tend rather to protect than invade the rights of property.

Lord NAAS contended that the measure would reduce the value of land in Ireland by one-half, and occasion a gross breach of faith to all the new proprietors who had purchased property in the Encumbered Estates Court.

On the motion of Mr. DEASY the debate was adjourned to the 9th of June.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—Lord COLCHESTER, in reply to Lord DUNGANNON, was understood to say that a contract was pending to which the London and North-Western Railway Company, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and the Dublin Steam Packet Company were to be parties, whereby arrangements would be effected to accelerate the transit of the mails passing between London and Dublin, the time for such transit not to exceed eleven hours. Four large steam-vessels, of 1600 tons each, were in the course of being built for the Holyhead and Kingstown station.

THE NEW PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in laying upon the table the correspondence which had taken place on the subject, referred to the recent attempt made on the life of the Emperor of France, which he considered to justify the French Government in making stringent passport regulations. With regard to the difficulties which the new regulations had introduced into this country, the Government had taken steps to ameliorate them, by empowering clergymen belonging to the various Christian denominations, physicians, surgeons, solicitors, and notaries, to grant certificates of identity, upon which passports would be issued at the Foreign Office; and in order to obviate the difficulties which existed in connection with people in the country, &c., requiring passports, and prevent the necessity of a journey to London, agents had been appointed at Dover, Folkestone, and Southampton; and, if these were found to be insufficient, they would be appointed at other places. At the same time, the duty payable on passports at the Foreign Office would now be reduced from 5s. to 1s., although the fee, in addition, of 1s. for the office expenses would be continued in all cases. The Government had thought it right to make this reduction on account of the number of working men who were continually going abroad to labour on railways, or otherwise.

Earl GRANVILLE and other noble Lords intimated their approval of these new arrangements, and the subject dropped.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The Earl of DERBY brought up a bill to reform the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was read a first time, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. SPOONER postponed his motion relating to the College of Maynooth to that day fortnight.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERS.—Mr. LOCKE KING gave notice that on that day week he would move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the property qualification for members of Parliament.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—Sergeant DEASEY gave notice that on the 4th May he would call the attention of the House to the expediency of making provision for the children of Roman Catholic soldiers, without interference with their religious tenets, and that he would move an address to her Majesty on the subject.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Lord C. PAGET called the attention of the House to the present mode of superintending the lights, buoys, and beacons on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the manner in which the funds are now, and have been, raised to defray the expenditure thereon; and moved that

this House will, upon this day week, resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering an Address to her Majesty praying her Majesty to direct that measures may be taken for giving effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee on Lighthouses of 1845—namely, "that all expenses for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses floating-lights, buoys, and beacons on the coast of the United Kingdom be defrayed out of the public revenue." The noble Lord complained of the defective system which now prevailed of lighting and buoying the coast, and contended that there should be a uniformity of system. At present every port had a plan of its own to indicate the amount of water. The French system was a very simple one. It was conducted by means of balls, and any one could enter any harbour on the 1500 miles of that coast without the slightest difficulty or danger. He complained of the expense which our system involved, and pointed out in detail the manner in which that amount might be reduced.

Mr. LINDSAY seconded the motion.

Mr. HENLEY said he was in no way responsible for the present system more than every other member of this House, nor was there any especial claim upon the Government, because the noble Lord would doubtless have brought forward the motion exactly in the same terms if there had been no change of government. The question might therefore be discussed without any reference to party (Hear, hear). At the same time he thought the noble Lord had not fairly stated the question, as there were many differences between the circumstances and those of France which he had omitted to mention, and which, when taken into consideration, showed that the expense of the French system was but little cheaper than the English system. With regard to lighthouses, gradual improvements were being introduced in this country; and, although he admitted some changes might be desirable, he recommended the noble Lord to withdraw his motion. The best way of dealing with the question would be by issuing a Royal Commission to inquire into it, which should be done at an early opportunity.

Upon this assurance, after a long discussion, Lord PAGET withdrew his motion.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a Select Committee to inquire respecting the expediency of establishing tribunals of commerce, as a more satisfactory method of settling mercantile disputes than courts of law.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL denied that tribunals of commerce as they existed abroad could work satisfactorily in this country, and asserted that their introduction had at all events been rendered unnecessary by the establishment of County Courts. As, however, there seemed to be an opinion in their favour prevailing in commercial circles, he assented to the motion, on behalf of the Government, in order that the question might be decided upon investigation.

Lord J. RUSSELL, upon similar grounds, supported the motion, which, after some further discussion, was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then gone through.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday, the Mayor (John Ratcliff, Esq.) stated that he had received a communication from Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, intimating that the visit of the Queen to Birmingham, for the purpose of inaugurating Aston Hall and Park on its purchase by the people, would take place in the course of the week commencing the 13th June. His worship afterwards notified that her Majesty had expressed her wish that only two addresses should be presented to her on the occasion—one in the Townhall from the Corporation, and the other in Aston Hall from the trustees and committee of management.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT TO LORD HAWKE.—At a dinner last week, at the Townhall, Pontefract, numerous members of the Bads-worth hunt and other personal friends presented to the Right Hon. Lord Hawke an equestrian portrait of his Lordship, as a mark of their respect and esteem. Lord Hawke has for thirty-one successive seasons hunted the Bads-worth country. The painting, which is described as being a masterly production, and which contains a characteristic portrait of his Lordship upon his favourite horse Tipton, is by Mr. Stephen Pearce.

A NEW CHURCH is about to be erected at Stourbridge. Lord Ward contributes £1000 towards the building fund, and an endowment of £200 per year.

THE FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION held a *conversazione* on Thursday week. It took place in the Assembly Rooms, which had been fitted with tables arranged round the room, and on these were placed a choice collection of articles of various descriptions. The whole collection, including some valuable oil-paintings, has been valued at upwards of £20,000; and one exhibiting so much of fine art has seldom, perhaps never, been brought together in a provincial town of the size of Frome. A large number of members and their friends attended the *conversazione*, and on the following day the committee opened the rooms to the public.

A MAGNIFICENT display of the Aurora Borealis was witnessed at Madeley, Salop, on the evening of Friday week.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A poor woman, the wife of James Tweed, a labourer, of Moulton, who had been evincing symptoms of insanity, one day last week jumped down a well. Fortunately, in her descent her dress expanded like an umbrella, and bore her safely down to the water, upon which it supported her. She received but slight injury from the fall, although the well is between thirty and forty feet deep, with about twelve feet of water. The unfortunate woman has since been conveyed to an asylum.

THE POLICE RIOTS IN DUBLIN.—At the inquiry before the Dublin magistrates on Friday (last week) Colonel Browne, the Commissioner of Police, expressed his deep regret at the occurrence, took all the blame of it upon himself, and hoped the students would forgive him. The examination was concluded on Monday. Fourteen students and private gentlemen were identified by the police. Mr. Macdonogh argued that no riots existed antecedent to the charge, and that consequently the police failed in establishing a single case of riot and assault within the meaning of the law against his clients. The bench decided, however, on sending eleven of the accused for trial.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1858.—An account of the gross public income and expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1858, together with the balances in the Exchequer at the commencement and at the termination of the year, and the amount of Funded or Unfunded Debt created or redeemed within the year, has been presented as a return to the House of Commons. We give the different items:—

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Customs ..	23,109,104	15 9	Interest and Management of Debt ..	28,627,163	2 4
Excise ..	17,825,000	0 0	Civil List ..	401,957	11 6
Temps ..	7,416,719	0 2	Annuities and Pensions ..	314,997	7 0
Grants (Land and			Salaries and Allowances ..	157,548	11 2
Assessed) ..	3,152,033	7 4	Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions ..	158,983	17 6
Property Tax ..	11,586,114	10 4	Courts of Justice ..	583,221	17 10
Post Office ..	2,900,000	0 0	Miscellaneous (Consolidated Fund) ..	178,029	17 1
Crown Lands ..	276,654	4 1	Abolition of Sound Dues ..	1,125,216	0 0
Miscellaneous ..	1,596,987	5 7	Army ..	15,915,155	15 6
			Navy ..	10,590,092	0 0
			Miscellaneous (Civil) ..	7,227,799	9 7
			Salaries (Rev. Dep.) ..	4,358,989	10 2
			Persian Expedition ..	900,000	0 0
			War with China ..	590,693	0 0
			Exchequer Bonds redeemed ..	2,000,000	0 0
			Sinking Fund, or £5,000,000 Loan ..	250,000	0 0

Showing an excess of expenditure, including Bonds, &c., over income, of £2,497,345 18s. 5d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 31st of March, 1857, were £8,668,370 14s. 7d.; on the 31st of March, 1858, they were £6,657,802 4s. 2d.

It is in contemplation to lay down a submarine telegraph between the Isles of Portland and Jersey, touching at the Isles of Alderney and Guernsey.

THE IRISH COAST was last week visited with very severe storms, causing several calamitous shipwrecks and heavy loss of life.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY next Sunday (to-morrow) evening the Rev. Dr. Hook will preach; and on the 25th, the Bishop of Carlisle.

THE RIGHT HON. JAS. STUART WORTLEY, M.P., has returned from Italy, after passing the winter in that genial climate for his health. We are happy to say that the health of the right hon. gentleman is entirely renovated.

A SHOAL OF ANCHOVIES.—The *Semaphore de Marseilles* brings news of a shoal of anchovies chased by tunny-fish into the roadstead of Toulon in such enormous quantities that the harbour assumed the aspect of vermicelli soup, and 1,000,000 (300,000 kilograms) of these delicate sardines were secured. Buckets, hats, handkerchiefs, and baskets were replenished *ad libitum* during Easter week, the affrighted fish not daring to leave the shore while the tunny squadron was off the coast.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRIC.—Her Majesty's Government have consented to the erection of a new bishopric in Australia, the boundary of which will be a new province, which has been marked out, to be called "Brisbane" or "Moreton Bay," at present comprised in the diocese of Newcastle, which is the most extensive of our colonial sees, not excepting Calcutta and Rupert's Land. It extends northward from the River Hawksbury to the 24th parallel of south latitude, a coast-line of about 600 miles, and stretches 700 miles inland.

Mr. Lloyd, of Bwnwydd, has presented the Rectory of Dinas to the Rev. John Williams; and the Vicarages of Llanllawer and Llanochlwydog to the Rev. D. O. James.



## MUSIC.

THE London musical season is regarded as dating from the opening of a house which for many generations has been the great resort of fashion—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. This took place last Tuesday evening, when Mr. Lumley, agreeably to the announcement in his programme of the season (the substance of which we have already given), produced "The Huguenots" in its Italian dress, bringing forward at the same time his new prima donna, Mdlle. Titiens, whose expected debut in this country excited so much interest. The public have not been disappointed: on the contrary, the qualities of Mdlle. Titiens as an actress and singer have surpassed every idea that had been formed of them, and her triumph has been greater than that achieved by any performer since the first appearance on the same boards of Jenny Lind. Mdlle. Titiens, of course, sustained the part of *Valentine*; and no actress whom we have seen has more completely realised the ideal conception of one of the most interesting heroines ever brought on the stage. She is rather tall, with a person strikingly handsome, and a face not regularly beautiful, but full of tragic power. By her flashing eyes, passionate gestures, and the intense earnestness of her expression, she often reminded us of Rachel in her scenes of the most violent emotion, while she has a power of depicting the softer feelings which, in our opinion, the great French tragedian did not possess. In the great scene in "The Huguenots" between *Raoul* and *Valentine*, in which the tenderest love is so strangely blended with the wildness of horror and despair, Mdlle. Titiens displayed a combination of powers which we have rarely witnessed. As a singer her qualities are not less remarkable. Her voice is a wonderful organ, reminding us more of Catalani than of a singer of later times. It is a voice in which the nicest criticism cannot find a fault or a defect. In sweetness, volume, purity, and truth of intonation it seems to be perfect; and the singer puts forth her strength with such ease and absence of effort that there always appears to be a reserve of power of unlimited extent. Speaking in the most measured terms, we say without hesitation that, as a great lyrical tragedian, Mdlle. Titiens has not her superior—if, indeed, she has her equal—on the stage. The part of *Raoul* is not new to Giuglini, though he has not appeared in it before in this country. Without making any comparison between him and others, we may set down his representation of Meyerbeer's hero as a powerful and beautiful performance. His aspect is chivalrous and noble; his action is impassioned and true to nature; and his singing is exquisitely sweet and expressive. In the great scene already mentioned he contributed little less than his fair partner in moving the feeling and rousing the enthusiasm of the audience. As a whole, this gorgeous opera was performed in a manner worthy of Her Majesty's Theatre. We have never seen and heard Mdlle. Ortolani to greater advantage than in *Marguerite of Valois*. She looked handsome and queenlike, and sang the brilliant music of the part very charmingly. Violelli was highly successful in the character of *Marcel*, the rough Huguenot soldier; and the inobtrusive but most important part of *St. Bris* has never been in better hands than those of Belletti. The only failure was the part of the *Page*, which was poorly sustained, both in respect to singing and acting. The orchestra, under the able direction of Signor Arditi, was excellent; and the "spectacular" part of the entertainment was rich and splendid. The Queen, with a Royal party, was present; and the house was crowded with rank and fashion.

The first grand extra night of the season is fixed for Thursday next. THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, which has contributed more to the progress of orchestral music than any other similar institution in Europe, has entered on its forty-sixth season. The following was the programme of the first concert, which took place on Monday last at the Hanover-square Rooms, a locality which the society have done well to retain, for no other in London is so suitable to their performances:—

PART I.		Mozart.
Sinfonia in D, No. 4.	Recit., "Tenerari sortite," Aria, "Come scoglio," Madame Castellan.	Mozart.
Concerto in F minor, pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cousins.	Recit., "Cosi fan tutte."	Mozart.
Ari., "O Calmo il legarolo," Miss Dolby.	Concerto in E major, No. 4, violin, Mr. Sainton (first time of performance).	Stradella.
Overture, "Athalie."	Overture, "Freischütz."	Mendelssohn.
PART II.		Beethoven.
Sinfonia in A, No. 7.	Duet, "Ferdinand og Hor," Madame Castellan and Miss Dolby.	Rossini.
Concerto in E major, No. 4, violin, Mr. Sainton (first time of performance).	Overture, "Freischütz."	Beethoven.
Overture, "Freischütz."	Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. T.	

Dr. Sterndale Bennett, on entering the orchestra, was welcomed by a burst of applause from all parts in the room, in which the band warmly joined—a mark of respect and esteem justly due to their excellent chief. This is Dr. Bennett's third year of office as conductor. His appointment at the time it took place was regarded in the musical world as a judicious measure, and this opinion has been confirmed and strengthened by the singular ability with which he has fulfilled his duties, and the great benefits which have resulted from his labours. The concert was a model of what a Philharmonic Concert ought to be. Every piece, instrumental and vocal, was a chef-d'œuvre of its author, and the performance in every instance was worthy of the music. The two great symphonies which commenced each part, though well known to the host of amateurs who constitute the Philharmonic audience, were of such transcendent excellence that they can never be heard too often, for every hearing discovers new beauties in them; and they were felicitously chosen from their delightful contrast with each other—the clearness, simplicity, and grace of Mozart, with the intensity, depth, and startling wildness of Beethoven. The effect of both was enhanced by the skill and judgment of the conductor, especially in taking the times of the different movements. By playing Mozart's minuet and trio, and Beethoven's principal movement (the vivace), slower than they are taken by other conductors, he conformed, we are satisfied, with their true reading, for he heightened the grace of the one and the clearness of the other. Mendelssohn's gorgeous overture to "Athalie" was given in all its grandeur and beauty. The most interesting feature of the concert was the work of an English composer, executed by an English performer—Sterndale Bennett's masterly concerto in F minor, played by Mr. Cousins, a young pianist, whose rise in his art has for some years past attracted the notice of the musical world, and who, by this display of his talent, has established his reputation as one of the finest performers of the day. During a visit to Germany last season he played this same concerto at one of the celebrated Grawandhaus concerts at Leipzig, and gained the warm applause of the severe audience of that musical city; and now their verdict has been completely ratified by the Philharmonic audience, as competent to judge as any audience in the world. Mr. Cousins achieved a triumph; and probably no portion of it was more gratifying to him than the approbation and pleasure warmly expressed by the gifted composer. The violin concerto played by M. Sainton was also an admirable and successful performance. As a composition it cannot be called more than clever; but Sainton's exquisite tone, finished execution, and graceful style, gave the music beauties not its own. This concert, too, was remarkable (which is not always the case) for the excellence of the vocal music. Our old favourite, Madame Castellan, sang better than ever; and we never heard Miss Dolby sing with greater beauty of voice, or with greater purity and truth of expression. Both the fair vocalists were most cordially received. Thus auspiciously the Philharmonic Society has "inaugurated" (to use the fashionable word of the day) its forty-sixth season.

Mr. ELIA has removed the meetings of the MUSICAL UNION from Willis's Rooms to the St. James's Hall. The new building has certainly the advantage of being able to hold a larger audience; but we are not satisfied as to its equal aptitude for "chamber" concerts such as those of the Musical Union—concerts which, from the very term applied to them, seem to demand a small locality. At the first concert, on Tuesday morning, two fine quartets of Haydn and Beethoven were admirably played; Molique and Goffie being the two violins, Blagrove the tenor, and Piatti the violoncello; and a sonata of Weber was performed by a young pianist newly arrived, M. Oscar de Cinna. He appeared to have a strong hand and a brilliant finger; but we are not prepared to give an opinion of his merits, as his instrument (at least where we were placed) was indistinctly heard. The concert was fully and fashionably attended.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD has begun a second series of her pianoforte concerts; not, as formerly, at her own residence, but at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded on Wednesday evening with this accomplished young lady's admirers. Her performance was as admirable and her reception as enthusiastic as ever.

CHERTSEY CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—The first concert of this association took place in the Townhall on the 8th inst, and consisted chiefly of well-known and well-chosen glee and part-songs. The programme was interesting and the performance effective. The hall was crowded, the audience loudly applauding the successful efforts of their fellow-townsmen in providing so high a treat for their gratification.

## THE THEATRES.

STANDARD.—With the Easter week this theatre, the management of which has done so much for the revival in the popular mind of a taste for the poetic drama, commenced again that system of star engagements which seems provisionally necessary for the assurance of the audience that due pains will be taken with the legitimate revivals announced. The series was led off by Miss Glyn, who, with "The Winter's Tale" and "The Duchess of Malfi," successfully occupied the initial week. Mr. Phelps and a member or two of the Islington company appeared on Saturday in "The Bridal," and attracted an overflowing audience. The part of *Melantius* is one of the tragedian's greatest assumptions. It will be recollected that the character was originally created by Mr. Macready, at whose instance Mr. Sheridan Knowles undertook the alteration of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," and so adroitly fitted it for the modern stage. The substance of the alteration was, however, suggested by Mr. Macready himself, who had conceived the idea that the position of the heroine in Byron's "Corsair" might be advantageously engrafted on the plot of the Elizabethan poet's otherwise impracticable tragedy. The final situation of the modified drama is accordingly transferred from the poem; but, though thus borrowed in its primary conception, Mr. Knowles' treatment of it is decidedly original. Indeed, our modern dramatist scarcely ever shone out so brightly as when thus brought into association with the dramatic genius of the olden time. We remember well that these few scenes established, at the period of their production, the fact of the living poet's right and worthiness to claim a place beside the noblest of the departed band by whom the British theatre had been founded. Mr. Macready, also, gained additional fame by his representation of *Melantius*. Like unto it is that of Mr. Phelps, not by any process of imitation, but by sympathy of genius. The rude vigor, heroic energy, and generous fire which he throws into the delineation give vitality to every scene, and connect the whole into such a state of completeness that we know not any more thoroughly consistent performance. Mr. Phelps in it, indeed, appeals as an artist to every qualified critic, and may challenge his verdict without fear. Mr. F. Robinson performed *Aminor* with his usual neatness; and Miss Atkinson, as *Evadne*, supported a repulsive character with dignity and due boldness. The rest of the *personae* were most respectfully cast, the scenery and dresses were carefully appropriate.

STRAND.—Mr. Belton has been engaged by the new management at this theatre in the place of Mr. Murray, whose indisposition precluded him from assuming the leading part in Mr. S. Coyn's new comedy. It is needless to add that Mr. Belton is in all respects a satisfactory substitute, and that with the aid of his talents the piece went off with increased effect.

PRINCESS.—The two new farces at this theatre are progressing in public favour, and are certainly deserving of public support. On Saturday (this evening Mr. Kean proposes to appear in a new character, that of Shakspeare's *King Lear*—an arduous part, on which, no doubt, the great tragedian will bestow those wonderful and elaborate pains which have tended so much to the unparalleled finish by which his more mighty assumptions have been distinguished. It is in such minute attention to what is required in poetic delineation that Mr. Kean sustains the character of the histrionic art. His performance in the characters to which we allude is the result of prolonged and profound study; and the public are not called on to judge until that result has received the very last touch of perfection within the actor's power and skill to bestow. This is the secret of stage excellence, and without it the highest triumph of the art cannot be attained.

## THE TUBNEY SALE.

THIS long-talked-of sale came off on Wednesday last. The early part of the day was cold and drizzly, but it brightened up by noon, and there was nothing to mar the great parliament of masters and huntmen which went into committee "on the flags" that day as to the merits of the Foreman, the Hercules, the Hector, and the Sunderland blood in the kennels. The Duke of Beaufort was prevented, by his duties at Court, from attending; but the former class had Lord Suffolk, Lord Southampton, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Willoughby, Hon F. Sandilands, Mr. Percy Williams, Mr. H. Greaves, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Tailby, Mr. Duffield, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. Villebois, Mr. Creege Colmore, Mr. Rigden, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Seratton, Mr. Arkwright, and Mr. Selby Lowndes as its representatives. The huntsmen and kennel hunters numbered about three-and-thirty, headed by that patriarch of seventy-five, Jim Morgan, the sire of the hardest riding family in England, who has injured one arm so often that he still says, "As I cannot open gates I must jump over them," and acts accordingly. Those Nestors of the chase, Tom Sebright, George Carter, and Will Long, were also there; and the list included Henry Harris, late first whip to the Old Berkshire, who had just received his commission as huntsman to the second pack which is being formed by Mr. H. Villebois in Norfolk. Although there are so many chances everywhere, and some of them not likely to be for the better, the Old Berkshire Hunt is not to be suffered to let die. Only two evenings before the subscribers met: £800 a year was guaranteed to Mr. Duffield, of Marcham Park; and Will Maiden, who won his spurs over this country some three or four seasons since, was engaged at once as head whip. The huntsman is not yet chosen; but the country, which has lost but little by the fox slaughter at Nuneham, will be hunted about five days a fortnight. The new master went to work in earnest at the sale, and ere the last tap of Mr. Tattersall's hammer was heard he was master of twenty-three couple and a half of hounds at 184 guineas.

Considering the way in which the hounds have been looked over for nearly ten weeks, the bidders were much shier and fewer than we expected, though those who did bid had to give their price. The result of all (including 65 guineas for a very handsome green hound-van, which went to Berkeley Castle) was 1127 guineas, or 2581 guineas for the eighty-two couple and a half of hounds, thus giving an average of some 33 guineas a couple (the young hounds having about seven guineas the best of it); while the thirty-two horses made nearly 100 guineas each. There had been a good deal of betting as to whether the hounds would make over the £2000 which was offered for them from Ireland in a lump two months ago, and also as to whether the horse average would be over 100 guineas, or both events coupled; and it will be seen that the takers gallantly won. The highest price given for any of the old hound lots was 200 guineas, twice over, by the Duke of Beaufort. One of these lots, No. 8, comprised Honesty and Harlequin, the prize-cup puppies of the great "Hercules out of Spangle" entry of seven last year; so that Tom Clark will carry some of his most cherished blood with him to Badminton. The dam, who has spread her fine Sunderland blood far and wide in this kennel, was sold for fifty guineas; and she, too, goes to the Duke's, where the retired Trumpeter has departed already, as a parting and well-deserved keepsake to Clark from his old master. Mr. Duffield went as high as 130 guineas for one lot, and the French gave 120 guineas for another—nearly twice as much per couple as, we believe, they ever gave in their lives before.

Lord Stamford recruited his puppy entry, which has been sadly cut up by distemper, with no less than three lots of unentered hounds at 150gs. each; and another lot fell to Lord Southampton's nod at the same price. Firebrand and Harriet, the Cup puppies of this year, went in the Quorn lots, and so did Sophy, Selim, Royal, Heretic, and Helen, who all got such honourable mentions at the same puppy show. Mr. Morrell bought five lots of hounds at an average of 103gs., and Langrish, with five Hercules puppies, for 25gs. Seven of the horses also returned to the place whence they came, including Sir Warwick (190gs.), Rob Roy (170gs.), and Chesterfield (100gs.), &c. the favourite of the stud, England's Glory, had Marlborough to share the premiership in price with him, which in that instance was 280gs.; the elegant Harkaway being third, at 250gs., which was bid by that ex-prince of steeplechase-riders, Jim Mason, who also got a fine Birdcatcher horse, Blethington, at 150gs. Eleven of the horses fetched 150gs. and upwards, but the bidders were very slow and laborious till lot 9, Harkaway, came out. Dick, the nine-season patriarch of the stable, had previously gone for 22 guineas; while Bravo, the only horse that went to Badminton, fetched 150 guineas. The magnificent black Marlborough brought just 20 guineas less than he did at Mr. Henley Greaves's sale last year; but the fast heavy weights of the day did not come to look after him, as they thought him, in spite of his splendid unimp, to have hardly pace enough. He goes, too, along with

Fisherman (140 guineas), a wonderful specimen of a well-knit weight carrier, and on whom, as well as Chesterfield, Mr. Morrell has been foremost among the best of the O. B. H., to Colonel Wyndham's country. Mr. Henley Greaves bought four horses, the highest price being 55 guineas, for that rare trotting hack Tom Thumb; while Mr. C. Symmonds, the well-known dealer, beloved of Oxonians, gave 150gs. for a perfect paragon in a small compass—to wit, Jeany Lind. The sale occupied nearly three hours, and Mr. Tattersall's rostrum was pitched under a wide-spread elm just at the back of the kennels; a couple of waggons were the only coigns of vantage; and many an Oxford fellow and undergraduate joined the circle round him, which was of sadly small compass, till the horses arrived and speedily enlarged it for themselves. The sale, although it had none of the wild repent-at-leisure frenzy, which gave such a strange charm to that at Quorn, was an exceedingly successful one, as far as prices went, though it was frightfully slow at intervals. By six o'clock the greater part of the company had gone, with the exception of a few huntsmen, who lingered a few hours longer round the spot which has done so much for their forest craft. Although Mr. Morrell has only had ten years of mastership, and those at times clouded with vexation, undeserved and bitter enough to make many less stanch sportsman throw up the cards, we may truly say that no one has done so much, not only by his magnificent outlay in the field, but by his public spirit in bringing huntsmen and masters together at hound shows, to promote that good feeling and chivalrous pride in the sport which enables it in this most utilitarian age to keep its hold on all English hearts, whether they beat beneath the waistcoat of the feeble octogenarian or the reckless pony-loving schoolboy.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

CRUISER'S soirées, the Tubney sale, and York races have been the leading events of an interesting week. The reclaimed son of Venison is now in truth as gentle as a fawn; and people can hardly believe that the plain brown horse with capped-hocks, who shakes hands with Mr. Kerey, stops or goes on at a word, and follows him about with his cap in his mouth as if he had been part of the four-footed corps de ballet in a circus since his foalhood, should have been but eight days before the bellowing savage of Murrell Green. He has "drawn wonderfully," and the Round House has been thoroughly crammed with pupils, gentle and simple, for four mornings this week. In fact, as many as two hundred have been in at one time, and in the evening a couple of Dukes may occasionally be seen entering for private practice. It is said that Mr. Kerey is to try his hand on Miss Finch, and Mr. La Mert's Melita will probably be submitted to him to try and give her nerve. This mare is so good that her owner has challenged, it is said, any mare in England to run her over her own training-ground, but she dare not "try a yard" when she is away from it. We must not forget to mention that Mr. Kerey has been handling quite unbroke animals, and rode a four-year-old of this class with complete success at the end of an hour.

Not one of Lord Zetland's horses came out at Catterick (which, like Durham, had two good days, although it snowed heavily on the second), and both Ignoramus and Vedette went down at Newmarket before Arsenal and Odd Trick. We do not doubt that the first race is correct; but it seems impossible that Vedette's form can have gone so completely as to let a shifty horse like Odd Trick beat him over two miles, and we are driven to the conclusion that he came to the post without a strong preparation. Skirmisher will be looking out for him in the Ascot Cup to pay off old stable scores; and, if Vedette does not get the gout again and George Abdale is able to send him along, he will give his old friend some trouble, though we doubt his beating him. The Zetland Stakes at York were remarkable instances of true running. In the one Meg Merrilies beat Penalty, at even weights, a neck; Dutchman's Daughter, with 2 lbs. extra, beaten a neck for second place. Then, in the Biennial, Penalty, 8st., scored the first victory by a neck for West Australian, while Meg Merrilies, 8st. 6lb., beat Dutchman's Daughter, 8st. 8lb., by half a length for second place. Two Flying Dutchmen were first and second in the one-mile Londesborough Cup. Rosa Bonheur showed her best form and won by a neck, after making the running for a mile and a half in the Flying Dutchman's Handicap; Touchstone scored another race in the Great Northern Handicap, with Mr. Jackson's Tunstall Maid; and the Chanticleer's were generally successful.

There is not much stud news, save that Irish Birdcatcher has in a measure recovered what seemed to be an affection of the back, and that the last of the Bay Middletons, a colt foal out of West Australian's dam, is dead;—hence the reported dream of John Scott that it was to win the Derby has come to nought. The last of the Melbourne is among the nineteen Royal yearlings, seven colts and twelve fillies, which are to be sold this year at the Royal paddocks on the last Saturday in May. A filly fatality seems to hang over this stud. The Rawcliffe sale was a very fair average, and the thirty-seven made rather more than 63 guineas all round, the colts heading the fillies by five guineas. For the dozen Flying Dutchmans the average was 120 guineas, two colts fetching 260 guineas, and a filly 235 guineas; but the average for the twenty-five others, including the Cruisers, Connaught Rangers, Arthur Wellesleys, &c., was barely 44 guineas. The highest Cruiser, was a bay colt out of Snowdrop (56 guineas); while a Sir Tatton Sykes filly fetched 175 guineas; and a colt and filly by old Slane, 105 guineas and 140 guineas respectively. The running of some of the Dutchman two-year-olds this season helped the sale; but, unfortunately, the peculiarity of his stock is not to improve after that age, being small and weak-backed, and without substance or pluck as a general thing, to get through a long race. As mere smart two-year-olds, however, they will generally pay; and that is, after all, what the mere racing-man looks at. Early maturity is all he wants, and with this "the Rawcliffe horse" can supply him.

If we except a steeplechase meeting at Howden on Monday, and another at Llanbridge on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Newmarket First Spring has next week to itself. The Two Thousand, on Tuesday, has no small interest from the anticipated meeting of The Peer, or Toxophilite, with Clydesdale, who, on the strength of only one race in public, has kept the premiership for both this race and the Derby for so many months. Charles the Second, Toxophilite, Grand Secret, Fitzroland, Happy Land, Lord of Lorn, Forerunner, and Coxwold, are likely to compose the major part of the field; but judging from the well-tested confidence of the stable, and the trial horses, Kelpie and Arsenal both being in form, we strongly doubt whether any of them can beat "Mr. Howard's" horse. In fact, he was almost, if not the only racer to our eye among the two-year-old colts of last year. Nevertheless, it is notorious that one or two very safe-knowing men never cease laying against him, and say he is "the safest horse in the race." Two jockeys have been retained, and it is not yet settled who will ride him, and every care will be taken to counterplot all opposition. Still, the public are very shy of him, and Toxophilite seems to be "coming." If Findon is, however, to be beaten, it will be, we think, by an outsider, as our Whitewall belief is but small this year. Martha seems as likely to win the One Thousand as anything, and ought to be too fast for Hepatica; and, in that capital two-year-old plate, Stockham, in spite of his 5 lb. extra, will take a great deal of shaking off.

## YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Knavesmire Plate.—Massacre, 1. The Bat, 2.  
Spring St. Leger.—Physician, 1.  
Zetland Stakes.—Meg Merrilies, 1. Penalty, 2.  
Great Northern Handicap.—Tunstall Maid, 1. M. Dobler, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Early Bird, 1.

## WEDNESDAY.

Tyro Stakes.—Roquelaire, 1. Marsellias, 2.  
Londesborough Cup.—Duncany, 1. Rita, 2.

## THURSDAY.

First Year of the Third Biennial Stakes.—Penalty, 1. Meg Merrilies, 2.  
Consolation Scramble.—Greenwich Fair, 1. Lizzie, 2.  
Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—Rosa Bonheur, 1. M. Dobler, 2.

## TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—9 to 1 agst Mdlle de Chantilly (1), 14 to 1 agst Schidam (1), 100 to 1 agst Flying Englishman (1), 15 to 1 agst Terrillo (1), 20 to 1 agst Little Sam (1).  
TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Stockham (1), 4 to 1 agst Fosse (1).  
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—11 to 1 agst Wrestler (1); 6 to 1 agst Telegram (1); 100 to 1 agst Buck Tommy (1).  
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 1 agst Clydesdale (1); 5 to 1 agst Toxophilite (5); 11 to 1 agst the Peer (1); 12 to 1 agst Happy Land (1); 12 to 1 agst Coxwold (1).  
ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.—4 to 1 agst Perfection (1), 5 to 1 agst Governors (1), 7 to 1 agst Helary (1).  
CHURCH CUP.—100 to 1 agst Physician (1), 20 to 1 agst Heber (1), 25 to 1 agst Adams (1), 25 to 1 agst Bony (1).  
TUE DEBUT.—6 to 1 agst Toxophilite (1), 10 to 1 agst Salisbury (1).





PENRHYN SLATE QUARRY.

If the tourist in North Wales, with face southward, between Conway and the stupendous bridges of Telford and Stephenson, which span the Menai Strait, should think that these are the only works of wonder in his route, he is mistaken. At Bangor, let him turn eastward, and ascend the country (about five miles) until he sees a dark gorge in the mountain range of Snowdon which there begins to rise. Before he comes in sight of it he will probably hear a heavy roll of distant thunder. If it be an hour since he heard that thunder, he is startled by another, louder and nearer than before. In another hour there will be, in the same direction, a third; each lasting five or six minutes. These are repeated ten times a day, at the same hours, every working-day of the year. The sound indicates that the dark gorge in the mountain through which the turnpike-road leads is not the only place of mystery to a stranger in that neighbourhood. Turning to the right hand from that road, and climbing over successive ridges of slaty *débris*, and across tramroads, for half a mile or thereabout, the astonished traveller looks upon a scene such as he has beheld nowhere else in Britain—the Penrhyn Slate Quarry is before him. An amphitheatre is scooped out of the mountain, so deep high, grand, that its grandeur approaches or reaches that quality which the mind for the first half hour or two confesses to be sublime.

If you have read and followed the speculations of the best-approved geologists, you will probably believe that the county of Anglesea, which is separated from Carnarvon, in which you now stand, by the Menai Strait, is the fragment of a floor of an ancient ocean. Its fossil shells, and other evidences of having been a marine deposit of limestone, are abundant; the rocks before you—granite above, slate below—have been melted by heat far below this limestone floor, where they cooled, and have been thrown up in a solid rugged form, breaking through that floor of limestone as through a shell. Probably it was when that mighty disturbance occurred that the fracture was made in which the impetuous tide of the Menai Strait now flows.

The slate is supposed by some to have been deposited as the floor of an ocean still more ancient; one that, if not always at boiling heat, was too hot to sustain organic life. This is suggested because most of the slate rocks are stratified, bearing the appearance of having been deposited in horizontal layers. Those layers are now contorted, and are seen in every confusion of angle, indicating that they were disturbed by the upheaving of a harder rock before they were cooled. Besides the stratification or markings of their layers, they have what are called "joints," which seemed to be only fractures caused by the superincumbent weight of other rocks. But the most interesting and inexplicable characteristic of the slate rock is that called "cleavage." This is found always, or nearly always, to stand vertically to the present position of the rock, irrespective of its contorted stratification and joints. It is as if sheets of paper had been laid together in an infinity of number, their edges uppermost.



QUARRYMAN AT WORK.

Perhaps electricity, or that mysterious something so called for want of a knowledge of its proper nature and name, has operated on the slate rocks differently than on others. The quarrymen sometimes meet with a substance reaching like a column of iron from the uppermost layer of slate to the bottom of the quarry, 800 feet down, and deeper than they have penetrated. This is always vertical, and runs through the layers irrespective of their angles or distortions, and unites them like an iron girder. Like the lines of cleavage, it therefore seems to have been formed after the rocks were disturbed by the upheaving of the neighbouring granite. In the Penrhyn Quarry a number of those columns are run together in one perpendicular mass, which, being harder than the tools of iron and steel with which the workmen bore and blast, and rive the slaty rock, have been left standing. They form an object (as shown in the first Engraving) rather picturesque and graceful; but, when seen by the spectator standing at their base, they seem so insecure, so thin, so fearfully high, that one is pleased when any suggestion is made to remove to a safer position.

The theories of geological causation just glanced at are too doubtful, even as expounded by the most profound inquirers, to be further urged or quoted here. Instead of speculating on what occurred in this part of Carnarvonshire in the millions of millions of years supposed to have elapsed between the time when that slate was the seething sediment of a boiling-hot ocean and the advent of man, let us glance at the industrial economy of man in his recent and present generations, as witnessed in this quarry.

When the base of the hill, into which the quarriers have now advanced about half a mile, was broken by the first picks and chisels, the beginning was made at a level probably two hundred feet higher than it should have been. By this cause an enormous mass of the best slate, the best lying undermost, is lost. It could only be recovered now by an expenditure of capital and labour which it might not repay; and, as the slate seems inexhaustible for ages yet to come on the level now worked, the attempt is not likely to be made.

The workings are carried forward from the two flanks in a kind of half circle. There are twelve terraces of slate workings, each apparently sixty feet high, and two, which embrace the overlying stone, of a granitic character. Each terrace is of a like width, and is laid with iron rails, by which its products are conveyed away in trains of small waggons drawn by horses. The *débris*, of which the blasting causes a disproportionate quantity, is carried away by the same means, and deposited in continuation of the same terraces, to the distance of half a mile on the sides of the hill. Thus, at a distance, the appearance of the quarry and works above suggest a bird standing a thousand feet high, with outstretched wings, each half a mile in length.

The quarriers do not work into the face of the terrace; they





PENRHYN SLATE QUARRY.

edge themselves in at different points, and gain a face of workings at nearly a right angle with the terrace. In doing this they at first cut a passage with sharp picks and chisels, gaining no slate, only chips. Having obtained a workable face of rock, they work from the level of their respective terraces downward. Four or five, or six, join in a gang, or it may be a family of a father and several sons. One or two of them bore (as seen in the second Engraving), and put in the blasts of gunpowder; another, or perhaps two, as occasion requires, squares and splits the shapeless masses detached by an explosion into slabs. These are conveyed in the waggons to the terraces outside the quarry, which we have compared to a bird's wings, where some of the gang split them into slates; or, should the slates be large enough, into shapes for billiard-tables, tombstones, or like purposes. At the end of a month the price given by the owner of the quarry for the marketable slate turned out by the gang is paid to the headman, and divided. It averages about £5 per man upon the whole year; but sometimes they work a month, and have not as many pounds to receive for the whole. This arises from their fortune in the quality of the rock. They do not pay for the conveyance of the slabs or *débris* from the workings, but they provide their own tools, and are charged for the gunpowder used. They are paid different rates, according to the size of the slates obtained. The sizes are known by such names as "duchesses," "countesses," "ladies," &c. The origin of these terms has been variously alleged. The most probable is, that English-speaking overseers and merchants had a difficulty in dealing with Welsh-speaking workmen, and that they mutually agreed to use a nomenclature which had no double signification. The "queen" slate is 36 inches by 20 inches: for a ton of these, made ready for market, the quarriers receive 8s. The "imperial" slate is 36 inches by 18 inches, for which they get 6s. 6d. per ton. The smaller sizes are paid by the thousand. Thus, the "duchess" is 24 inches long (breadth in her and all below variable), and the workmen's price is 25s. per 1000. The "countess" is 20 inches, and "small countess" 18 inches long; price 20s. per 1000. "Ladies" are about 16 inches long, and are produced at 10s. per 1000. "Doubles" are the smallest size produced at Penrhyn (though not so elsewhere), and are paid for at 5s. per 1000. The billiard-tables and other slabs are paid for according to size and quality.

The number of men employed in this quarry is about 2500; yet diffused throughout its workings they seem so thinly placed that a casual visitor would hardly reckon a third of that number.

At five minutes before the hour a horn is heard sounding the signal of retreat. The spectator, standing at a safe distance in the front, looks down to the depth of 200 or 300 feet below, where, in the bottom of the quarry, he sees the tunnel through which the slates obtained there are conveyed away (See the third Engraving). His eye ranges upward and



THE FITZROY QUARRY.

around the successive terraces until he takes in a scene about 900 feet high. Each terrace, from lowest to highest, and all the half circle of the vast amphitheatre, is about to fire its broadsides. There is to be a cannonade on a scale never witnessed elsewhere. The workmen have excavated places of retreat for themselves, or have built sheds which are barricaded to withstand the flying fragments of rock. At the first sound of the horn you observe they disappear. Those full-sized men and horses which were near you on your own level, those dwarfs far below, those insects, which some of them appeared only to be while working in rope ladders, and discernible only as flies upon the wall of a room in autumn—all have disappeared except the men with matches. The horn has sounded two minutes. It is silent. The last men have laid their matches, and they, too, are gone. You look aloft as if you stood in Ludgate hill, London, looking to the top of St. Paul's, or to a height two hundred feet higher, watching for the first explosion. You are wrong; you see it down below as if you stood on the Monument and looked on London-bridge; but your head is hardly turned in that direction until there thunder off one, two, or three, or more explosions like cannon close beside you. And aloft you see them going, and down on every level, and all round the circumference, quick in succession, a dozen at once, perhaps; then a momentary pause, and then a terrible recommencement, a flying of splinters, a groaning of the ruptured rocks, a re-echo of sounds, and rebound of concussions—far below, high above, and again all round, the war continues. The rock is riven in several hundred places; vast masses are overthrown, and fragments fly into the air, and over the next and next terraces below, where they fall with terrific violence. But five, or six, or seven minutes have elapsed, and the blasts are done: no! there is yet one, and again another, which had slower matches than the rest. But now there comes dead silence, and a smell of gunpowder and thickness of smoke which fill the whole amphitheatre. Presently the horn sounds, and the men and horses reappear. The smoke speedily clears away, if it be a dry, breezy day, and you see the work going forward as before. The men who bore resume their mallet and long round chisels; their mates, who shape the blocks, make incisions with a sharp pick, and, having inserted, drive in their rows of wedges; men engaged in loading the waggons lift the portable iron sleepers, and relay the railway in a minute in any place where it is required; those who cleave the slabs into slates, and who did not cease working, being at a distance safe from the firing, continue to sit with the slab between their knees, and with a light mallet, on a long, thin, sharp knife, slice off the slates from "queens" to "ladies."

The quarries have been connected with the Chester and Holyhead Railway by a branch line of about four miles in length, which joins the main trunk on the London side of the two tunnels that are traversed previous to reaching Bangor from the south.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

MR. COLLIER has this week given us, complete in six very handsome octavo volumes, a new edition of his well-edited, and well-liked, and welcome edition of the works of Shakespeare. We have, then (and we have looked most carefully into the volumes), the approved text of an English gentleman who has dedicated more time, and always with good results, to the labours and life of Shakespeare than any other English gentleman (we bow with deference to Mr. Dyce, to Mr. Singer, and to Mr. Halliwell) since—whom? Since anybody! We promised, a few weeks back, in this column, to say a few further words respecting Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakespeare, but we have not yet found time to make good that promise. To compare Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakespeare with Mr. Collier's would be a difficult task even for Mr. Dyce or Mr. Collier. What, then, are we to say thus early in advance of all criticism but this—that both editions are excellent; that the *trade* ought to be ashamed of reissuing Chalmers' foolish text; and that (with regret we are obliged to say) Mr. Collier has seriously damaged the scholastic reputation of Mr. Dyce, and still more seriously that of Mr. Singer. Is it not a pity that scholars, ripe ones, and friends under many obligations to one another (some great and some of small account), should make the text of Shakespeare the battle-field and Moulsey Hurst of (shall we call it an unnecessary) dispute? Mr. Dyce has carried the petulance of Steevens and the acerbity of Gifford into an edition which (admirable as it is in many respects) no editor of Shakespeare in these days should have been permitted to exhibit. Mr. Collier—not without occasion—has replied; and Mr. Dyce and Mr. Singer (so we hear, and in good circles) are the sufferers.

From Shakespeare to Pepsy is but a walk, and the perpetuation of a cheerful though a lesser idea. The skilful scholar to whose knowledge we are indebted for Pepsy (a great obligation) has thus replied to the letter of a former and well-skilled Correspondent:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have read Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville's letter in your Number of the 10th inst., and in reply to your query, "What does Mr. Smith say?" I beg to remark how far I was furnished with a key, and with what degree of truth it could be said that, by reason of any such key, "the difficulty" of deciphering the MS. "was at an end." will appear from a consideration of the following observations, and of my previous letter to you, the facts of which speak for themselves. It is quite true that the deciphering of the MS. was attempted by the late Lord Grenville, who succeeded in making out, but imperfectly, a few passages. I had an interview with his Lordship, whose noble countenance beamed with delight as I deciphered to him from the original MS. the passages in full. Having received some hints from his Lordship, and such information regarding the cipher as he was able to afford, I proceeded with my arduous labours on the whole Diary, finding fresh difficulties almost daily, the cipher being varied by Mr. Pepsy whenever he wished to be more secret than usual; and, in resolving those difficulties Lord Grenville's key, as it is called, afforded me no assistance.

In my former letter I made no remarks with regard to the appropriation of "the whole profits of the publication," the copyrights of which, it was stated in the *Times* (May 25th, 1857), cost Mr. Colburn £2200. But, as Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville has mentioned this matter, I may be permitted to add that all I ever received for deciphering this extensive work, occupying three years' time, was £200 from his father. However, I must not forget that I have also the gratification not only of having been the means of affording valuable historical information and intense amusement to multitudes of readers wherever the English language is spoken, but that, likewise, numerous "meritorious undergraduates" of Magdalene College, Cambridge, will, throughout all time, receive pecuniary benefits derived from my labours as the decipherer of "Pepsy's Diary," brought into its legible state by my sole exertions.

Had not the credit which justly belongs to me been erroneously transferred to another, I should not have troubled you with these communications.—I have the honour to be yours faithfully,

Baldock Rectory, Herts, April 13, 1858. JOHN SMITH.

Lord Braybrooke was not the most liberal paymaster; nor, to our thinking, has Mr. Smith (the real revealer of Pepsy) been well used.

Mr. Sotheby—of worthy father, worthy son—has hit upon a new way of selling a book. He first produces a very good book, the result of many years' toil—of toil always under the best advantages, and always (in this work at least) turned to good account. The book (for so we must describe it with a large initial letter) gives us the history of all illustrated books (in infancy). What Holland, Flanders, and Germany, did for this paper and for all time, Mr. Sotheby has sought to illustrate in his three admirable volumes on the Block Books of the World. The title, we admit, is not at first sight taking; but the book (we confess) is very taking. Well, the scheme of sale is this. Mr. Sotheby prints two hundred and fifty copies of his book (he gives none away, and we praise his book, we buy a copy, and can commend). Of the two hundred and fifty, he hands over to his partner, Mr. Wilkinson, two hundred and twenty copies, to be put up on May the 5th at the opening price of nine golden orbs a copy. At a nine-golden-orb price they will not be sold. Go, then, and buy. The work is the labour of a life—done by an able man under admirable and most unusual advantages. One of many points in Mr. Sotheby's volume we may be excused for recording. It appears that Caxton (the first in England of all of us) got in every case the paper for his Almonry press, not from England, but from Holland and the Low Countries. Mr. Sotheby has most unmistakably told this new and great fact in his valuable volumes.

Mr. Redgrave, we observe, has been making a few alterations, and those of moment, in the hanging of the pictures at Hampton Court. But cannot Mr. Redgrave make further changes? We walked through all the rooms of the Fontainebleau of England with a ripe scholar and an artist only a week ago, and the fingers of that ripe scholar (aching like our own) longed to rearrange many of the pictures. Why, let us ask (complainingly), has Mr. Redgrave sent into banishment the admirable portrait of Queen Elizabeth (he will say Queen Mary?) when young?

GATTI'S COLLECTION OF SCULPTURES.—Signor Angioli Gatti, of Florence, has just opened an extremely interesting and varied collection of sculptures, in marble and alabaster, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, which we shall notice more at length in our next.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Records*: The Rev. G. S. Borge to Chilfenden, Kent; Rev. J. E. Hole to Washford, Devonshire; Rev. J. C. Norman to Warehorne, Kent; Rev. G. E. Iatham to Hautbois Magna, Norfolk; Rev. E. J. H. Thomas to Hodgeston, Pembroke. *Vicarages*: Rev. G. A. Cockburn to Pickering, Yorkshire; Rev. J. A. Gausson to Rolleston, Notts; Rev. H. R. Keene to Bentley, Suffolk; Rev. G. S. Warren to Langtoft, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. J. A. Atkinson to Hollinwood, near Manchester. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. G. P. Dew to the Right Hon. Lord Raglan; Rev. J. Dagan to her Majesty's Forces stationed at Burnley; Rev. J. H. Gray to the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong; Rev. J. Gwynn to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Rev. J. Sedgwick to the Lord Chancellor. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. T. S. Bowers to Kirkstall, Yorkshire; Rev. G. Burnett to St. James, Birkenhead; Rev. R. Greenall to St. Thomas, Eccleston St. Helen's; Rev. J. McGill to Stoke Ferry, Norfolk; Rev. J. B. Owen to St. Jude, Chelsea, Middlesex; Rev. C. S. Upperton to Burton, Cheshire; Rev. W. Whitelegg to Treilick, Cumberland. *Curacies*: Rev. E. Anderson to Frankley, Worcestershire; Rev. A. Ashworth to Belmont, Lancashire; Rev. J. C. Atkinson to Upton Seadamore, Wilts; Rev. W. G. Box to St. Andrew's, Lambeth; Rev. H. J. Coglan to Elland, Halifax, Yorkshire; Rev. J. B. Crowther to Saintfield, diocese of Down; Rev. E. Jeffries to Grasmere, Westmorland; Rev. R. North to St. Philip, Ilfracombe, Devon; Rev. G. E. Pigot to Ellixborough, with Burton upon Stather; Rev. J. Richardson to St. Olave Jewry, London; Rev. O. Summer to St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, Bristol; Rev. C. E. Bowden to the sole charge of Thorn St. Margaret, Somerset.

THE 157th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be celebrated on Tuesday, June 16.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEE, the Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, was locked up several hours at Canton by the Provost-Marshal for standing about the city without a pass.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N. Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 9 A.M.	Maximum at 3 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
April 7	29.764	39.0	35.9	90	0-10	38.4	43.5	ENE. E.	556	2.00
" 8	29.532	42.6	42.1	98	10	40.3	50.3	ENE. SE.	513	4.15
" 9	29.773	36.3	30.3	81	10	33.5	41.5	ENE.	647	5.35
" 10	29.837	39.1	25.8	62	7	36.4	46.6	NE. ENE.	503	0.00
" 11	29.915	43.5	27.4	57	0	29.0	53.8	W. NNW.	256	0.00
" 12	29.940	37.9	30.1	76	7	35.9	46.1	NE. E.	173	0.00
" 13	30.049	38.9	28.2	68	8	34.9	46.5	ENE. ESE.	234	0.00

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. at foot of hill, reduced to sea level.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.		Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in 24 hours.
					Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.			
April 8	29.544	42.2	36.4	36.4	39.6	38.3	40.3	39.6	E.	10	0.024
" 9	29.797	45.1	35.4	39.0	42.8	39.5	43.9	39.8	ENE.	8	0.000
" 10	29.694	49.1	30.6	40.7	43.8	39.2	48.6	44.2	E.	4	0.000
" 11	29.914	51.2	25.1	39.9	42.9	39.3	48.8	43.4	N. W.	10	0.000
" 12	29.869	39.4	30.3	33.5	37.0	34.4	38.8	35.9	NNNE.	10	0.000
" 13	30.025	60.1	23.7	37.0	35.5	32.8	48.7	44.4	NE.	0	0.000
" 14	30.183	52.4	28.9	43.0	47.3	38.9	51.2	44.3	SSE.	10	0.000
Means	29.904	47.1	30.1	38.5	41.3	37.1	45.8	41.5			0.024

The sky was overcast on the night of the 9th, but the northern portion of it was strongly illuminated by auroral light, and an appearance of an ill-defined arch was noticed through the clouds. On the following night faint auroral light was noticed in the N.W. horizon. Rain was falling on the day of the 8th, and a little powdered snow fell on the morning of the 12th. The sky was beautifully clear on the evening of the 10th, at midnight of the 12th, and throughout the night of the 13th. A very severe frost occurred on the night of April 10, and again on the night of the 12th. On the morning of the 13th hoar frost remained on the ground until noon.

J. BREEN.

AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair), a paper was read "On the Paddle-wheel and Screw-propeller, from the Earliest Times" by Mr. John Macgregor. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Rennie, Mr. Grant, Mr. Charles Atherton, the Earl of Caithness, the Chairman, and others took part.

CONFIRMATIONS.—On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London held a confirmation at the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn. He was assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. J. J. Toogood, M.A., the Rector; the Rev. J. W. Laughlin, and a large number of parochial clergy. About 400 candidates were presented for admission.—On Thursday morning the Bishop held a confirmation at St. John's Church, Hoxton.

Specimens of photography have been produced by means of the direct transfer of collodion photographic negatives to the stone. The process has not yet been fully developed, but the principle upon which it is based is certain and clearly defined. The author of this important invention is Mr. Greatrex, the photographer, of the Regent Quadrant.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent)

COMPARED with some former weeks, English Securities have shown more firmness, since we last wrote; nevertheless, considering the large amounts of capital seeking employment, and the payment of the dividends upon the reduced and the New Three per Cents, together with the small repayments to the Bank of England for advances made during the closing of the transfer books, the quantity of money-stock absorbed has not been large. The Unfunded Debt has been steady in price, and some extensive transactions have taken place in the new Indian Loan, at a further slight improvement in the quotations, which have touched 99½.

It is now ascertained that there is a default in the payment upon the Indian Loan of £403,000. This arises from the neglect on the part of the directors in not taking an instalment when the biddings were made; and it follows, therefore, that additional tenders will be required to complete the loan. No period has yet been fixed for those tenders, as several parties have paid up in full, and have taken advantage of the discount of 3 per cent upon prepayments.

Much discussion has taken place in reference to the probable contents of the forthcoming budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, it appears to be pretty generally understood that no new loan will be required, though it is possible that the Exchequer Bonds falling due next month will be renewed.

The Vice-Chancellor will, we understand, make a call of £50 per share upon the unfortunate proprietors in the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, on the 5th of August.

The imports of the precious metals have been limited—viz., £32,729 from Australia; but we understand that the Brazilian mail steam, now shortly due, has on board £440,000 in gold forwarded to this country in lieu of bills.

At New York the Exchange has suddenly advanced to 103½, consequently the late shipments of gold, over £100,000, have failed to answer the purpose of the shippers, and we are not likely to have further exports at the present quotation.

There was no particular movement in Home Securities on Monday, yet prices were a shade higher towards the close of business. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 95½; Consols, for Money, 96½; New Three per Cents, 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Long Annuities, 1860, 111½; Indian Loan Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 1862, 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 32s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½ to 101; Bank Stock was 220 and 222; India Stock, 220½; and India Scrip, 99½ to 100. On Tuesday very few changes took place in the quotations. Consols were 96½ for Transfer, and 96½ for Time; Bank Stock was 224 and 220; New Three per Cents realised 95½; the Reduced, 95½; Long Annuities, 1859, 17-16; Exchequer Bills were 35s. to 33s. prem.; India Bonds, 1862, 21s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 101; India Loan Debentures, 99½. Prices were rather higher on the following day, and the market generally assumed more firmness. The Reduced Three per Cents were 95½; Consols, for Money, 96½; Ditto, for Time, 96½; New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 1860, 111½; India Loan Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 1862, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 33s. premium; Ditto Bonds, 99½ to 101½. On Thursday Consols were done at 96½ for Money, and 96½ closing at 96½; the New Three per Cents were 95½; and the Reduced, 95½; India Scrip was 99½; Bank Stock, 220 to 221½; India Stock, 223; Exchequer Bills were 35s. to 33s.; and India Bonds, 1862, 21s. prem.

It having been asserted that the Turkish Government are about to contract a new loan of four millions sterling—an announcement which may be considered premature—there has been rather a heavy demand for Turkish securities, and a slight fall has taken place in the quotations. In other foreign bonds about an average business has been transacted, at about previous rates to a slight advance. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 101½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 102 ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 78 and 79; Buenos Ayres Three per Cents, 101; Equatorial Provisional Land Warrant, 24; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, for Account, 81½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Spanish Three per Cents, for Account, 43½; Spanish New Deferred, 26½; Turkish Six per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half-Quarter per Cents, 32½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Dutch Four per Cents, 98½ ex div.; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½.

In Joint-Stock Bank Shares the transactions have been only to a moderate extent, as follows:—Australasia, 84½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 112½; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; London and County, 28½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 45½; New South Wales, 43½; South Australia, 30½; Ditto, New, 18; Oriental, 36½; Ottoman, 16½; Union of Australia, 46½; Union of London, 24½; and Western of London, 31½.

No change or any importance has taken place in the value of Miscellaneous Securities, but the dealings in them have continued restricted:—Australian Agricultural have marked 29; Australian Royal Mail, 14; Crystal Palace, 15; Eastern Steam, 5; English and Australian Copper, 14; European and American Steam, 4½; London Omnibus, 3½; National Discount, 4½; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Ditto, New, 17½; Scottish Australian Investment, 14½; South Australian Land, 35; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 54½; Van Diemen's Land, 14; London Docks, 101½; Victoria, New, 13½; Canada Government Six per Cents, 113½; New South Wales Debentures, 97½; South Australian Government Bonds, 107½; and Canada Company's Bonds, 140.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have continued unimportant,

and prices have, in some instances, shown signs of weakness. The fluctuations in them, however, have not been important. The settlement of the Account has gone off tolerably well. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89; Caledonian, 84; Chester and Holyhead, 36; Eastern Counties, 57½; East Lancashire, 86; Great Northern, 101½; Ditto, A Stock, 83; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 99½; Great Western, 58½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36; Midland, 91; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 62½; Norfolk, 59; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, Leeds, 46½; Ditto, York, 73½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Shropshire Union, 45.

Lines LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 133; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 26½; Wilts and Somerset, 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 130½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto Five per Cent, 63; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 138½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 99½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 9½; East Indian, 111½; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Debentures, 81½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Southern of India, 4 prem; Great Western of Canada, 19½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 11 ex div.; Madras Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5½; Scinde, 11½; Ditto, New, 5½; Punjab, 5½; Indus Steam Navigation, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; Riga and Danaburg, 13.

In Mining Shares the transactions have continued very moderate. Fortuna have realised 2½; Linares, 9½; and United Mexican, 3½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 12.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very quiet after the rates current on Monday last. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, moderate, and the rates of exchange for most kinds remained steady, but by no means active, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter, and fine qualities showed a slight advance at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per quarter. In floating cargoes of grain off the coast there was more demand. Owing to a large influx of foreign cargoes, the sale for that grain was less active, none the less prices were supported. A few cargoes of hands slowly, on former terms. There was a good inquiry for oats, and fine samples were 6d. per quarter dearer. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, and country flour was not far from money.

April 11.—The supply of produce here to-day were moderate, and the trade generally ruled steadily, at full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; ditto, white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; ryegrass, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grand old barley, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; malted ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 6s.; brown ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Chester and Warr, 5s. to 6s.; Cheviot, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lancashire fine oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Yarnold and Cook, black, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; white, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; tick beans, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mangel, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; bolsters, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per barrel. French, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per sack. American flour, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel. French, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per sack.

Stocks.—Owing to the changeable state of the weather, our market is far from active, none the less prices are supported.

Livestock.—English, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Calcutta, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; hempened, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter; coriander, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; ditto, white, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; tares, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; Russian rapeseed, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; rape cakes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Canary, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheat and bread in the metropolis are from 4s. to 4s. 6d. of household ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 1d.; barley, 3s. 3d.; oats, 2s. 1d.; rye, 3s. 3d.; beans, 2s. 1d.; peas, 1s. 1d.; mangel, 4s. 1d.; potatoes, 2s. 1d.; turnips, 1s. 1d.; clover, 4s. 1d.; rape, 4s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; Russian rapeseed, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; rape cakes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Canary, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

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Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 1d.; barley, 3s. 3d.; oats, 2s. 1d.; rye, 3s. 3d.; beans, 2s. 1d.; peas, 1s. 1d.; mangel, 4s. 1d.; potatoes, 2s. 1d.; turnips, 1s. 1d.; clover, 4s. 1d.; rape, 4s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; Russian rapeseed, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; rape cakes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Canary, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheat and bread in the metropolis are from 4s. to 4s. 6d. of household ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 1d.; barley, 3s. 3d.; oats, 2s. 1d.; rye, 3s. 3d.; beans, 2s. 1d.; peas, 1s. 1d.; mangel, 4s. 1d.; potatoes, 2s. 1d.; turnips, 1s. 1d.; clover, 4s. 1d.; rape, 4s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d.; tares, 5s. 1d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter; Russian rapeseed, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; rape cakes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Canary, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

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Painting and Decorating in every style. Estimates free.





THE WHITE LODGE (THE RANGER'S), RICHMOND PARK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will shortly occupy the White Lodge (the Ranger's), Richmond Park. Since the death of the Duchess of Gloucester the Rangership has been intrusted to the Duke of Cambridge, on, we believe, the understanding that, when the Prince of Wales attained his majority, the Royal Duke would transfer the Rangership to the Prince. The lodge has undergone a thorough repair and embellishment preparatory to the Prince of Wales taking up his establishment there. It is rumoured that the Queen and Prince Consort purpose, during the residence of the Court at Buckingham Palace, to occasionally pass Saturday and Sunday nights in privacy at the lodge.

#### THE DANISH CLIPPER-SHIP, THE "CIMBER."

THERE is now lying in the East India Docks a remarkably fine clipper-ship, the *Cimber*, a vessel of immense strength and durability; and matching, if not excelling, in dimensions and symmetry the most exquisite American clippers, being ten feet longer than the once cele-

brated *Sovereign of the Seas*. Her length is 250 feet, her beam 42 feet, and her burden about 2800 tons. We take the greater pleasure in engraving this fine specimen of naval architecture as she comes from a country that has not hitherto put forth ships of her size and class. The *Cimber* was built by the late Mr. Jørgen Bruhn, of Apenrade, in Denmark, on his extensive establishment near that port, and is constructed throughout of picked Danish-grown oak—equal to the best descriptions of British. She is one of the fastest vessels afloat, having made her run from Liverpool to San Francisco in one hundred and four days, being twelve days less than any other passage on record; and her commander, Captain Bruhn, is sanguine of beating all competition on his intended passage to Australia.

#### THE "STORMY PETREL."

MR. JOSEPH HODGSON, whose Portrait we have here given, is a resident of Sunderland, and has signally distinguished himself on the

north-east coast by his heroic exertions to save life from shipwreck. He possesses silver medals from the Royal Humane Society, from the National Life-boat Institution, from the Board of Trade, and a first-class gold medal from the French Emperor for saving the crew of a French vessel. He has himself saved twelve persons from drowning, besides having been, with others, the happy means of rescuing a great number of human lives. In stormy weather he is seldom off the beach, and hence the title of "The Stormy Petrel," by which he is so well known. On one occasion Mr. Hodgson saved a baby, bringing it on shore wrapped up in his coat, in the slings of the rocket-apparatus: then, returning to the vessel, he brought thence the mother safe to land.

We append the chief of Mr. Hodgson's heroic deeds:—

In 1844 he saved the life of John Snowdon, a child about two years, by jumping off the quay into the River Wear.

In 1846 he saved John Nicholson's life by jumping off the quay into the River Wear, near the Custom House.



MR. HODGSON, NAMED THE "STORMY PETREL."

In 1847 he saved the lives of John Marshall, by jumping off a keel into the River Wear, near the ferry-boat landing; of Joseph Alexander, who was knocked overboard by a keel's tiller; and of William Cornage, a seaman, who fell into the river: in this latter case he was called out of bed.

In 1849 he rescued John McTun, a seaman, who was washed from the life-boat, by going into the sea for him, during the wreck of the *Tyneside*. In 1852 he assisted in saving the crew of the ship *Thomas Clarkson*.

In 1854 he assisted in saving the crew of the *Medina*, and that of the *Harmony*, of London, on January 4; and on the 9th of the same month, the *Samuel and Sarah*, billyboy, of Grimsby, going on shore behind the South Pier, he succeeded in getting to the vessel, and first brought to land the captain's child, eight months old, then returned with rocket-lines and brought the captain's wife. In October he, with the assistance of five others, saved from the wreck of the *Niagara* a lad who had been left on board in bed sick. On November 15 he assisted in saving the crews of the *Victoria*, the *Coldstream*, the *Calypso*, and the *Margaret*.

In 1855 he saved (October 30), with the assistance of Joseph Clark, the captain of the brig *Brenda*, wrecked behind the South Pier, who had been left on board.

In 1856 he assisted (September 28) in saving the crew of the *Madalena* wrecked on the Glass Heads, behind the South Pier.

In 1857 he assisted, on January 4, in saving part of the crew of the *Rienzi*, at Hendon, one mile south of Sunderland. On the night of January 4 the *Trois Sœurs*, French schooner, drove behind the South Pier, several rockets were fired, but, the crew not understanding the use of the rockets, Mr. Hodgson succeeded in getting on board by a line, and sent the crew all safe on shore; for which service the captain presented him with a splendid timepiece, the Emperor of the French with a gold medal, and the Board of Trade with a silver medal and £2. On the same day he assisted in saving the crew of the *James Bales*, of Sunderland, wrecked behind the South Pier.

On March 21 he assisted in saving, by the life-boat, the crew (twenty-



THE DANISH CLIPPER-SHIP, THE "CIMBER."



five in number) of the barque *Six Sisters*, wrecked behind the North Pier.

On April 6 he assisted in saving the crew of the *Isabella*. A local paper gives the following account of Mr. Hodgson's heroic conduct on this occasion:—"On Monday the schooner *Isabella* was making for Sunderland harbour, the wind blowing a gale from the east. The tempest drove her, behind the South Pier, the waves dashed over her masts, and the crew were in imminent peril of destruction. The Wear Commissioners' men were at hand with rocket-lines. The 'Stormy Petrel,' Mr. Joseph Hodgson, ever present in the hour of danger, was also there, and, slipping off his clothes, volunteered to carry a line on board, 250 yards distant, and performed the daring feat, and all hands were cradled on shore in the rocket-chair."

In 1853 he assisted (January 5) in saving the crew of the barque *Blucher*, wrecked behind the North Pier.

On March 1 he assisted in saving the crew of the schooner *Poulton*, of Southampton. This incident is narrated as follows in a local paper:—"A very high sea has been running here, and a tremendous squally storm raging. About six o'clock on Monday morning the schooner *Poulton*, Richardson, of Southampton, from Aberdeen (ballast), came on shore behind the South Pier. It was blowing hard at the time, with a very heavy snow shower, so that the captain in nearing the entrance could not see either of the lighthouses, and went too far to the southward. Mr. Clark was in immediate attendance with the rocket apparatus, and took the crew, six in number, on shore. The 'Petrel' (Hodgson) went on deck by the lines, and assisted in securing their safety. He brought the very dog on shore by the cradle. Mr. Clark fired and conveyed the line by the first rocket. The men were all well provided for in his house. He deserved the highest praise, as also did the 'Petrel,' whom the shipowners and the Wear Commissioners ought to support and keep always on the spot for his matchless heroism in storms."

We conclude with the following instance, given in a north-country newspaper of March 2, of Mr. Hodgson's gallant and intrepid conduct:—"Whilst a young man was enjoying the pleasure of swimming at the Short Sands, Lynemouth, on Sunday last, he was seized with cramp, when Mr. J. Hodgson, of Sunderland, carver, and Mr. Grant, second master of the swimming-school in this town, ran along the rocks, and, leaping into the sea, succeeded in landing him on the sand, though apparently lifeless; but by the prompt application of hot blankets, supplied by the landlord of the tea-rooms on the bank, the young man was restored, to the great joy of all around."

#### MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Messrs. G. P. Bidder, T. Hawkesley, and J. W. Bazalgette, to whom the Metropolitan Board of Works had referred the reports on main intercepting drainage which it had itself made to Sir B. Hall, and also the reports of Messrs. Galton, Simpson, and Blackwell, Sir Benjamin's referees, made their report to the board. The report is an exceedingly elaborate document of 160 printed folio pages. In the first part, the referees consider the recent history of the question; and in the second they examine, and severely criticise, the report of the Government referees upon the outfall of sewers. The information contained in the latter they declare to be exceedingly imperfect and contradictory, or discrepant, both as to data and calculations, containing anomalies which they find it impossible to reconcile, and for which they account by the fact that the referees were driven by circumstances to make their report before they had time to master, arrange, and harmonise the results of the vast inquiry on which they had entered. This general censure they proceed to make good in an extensive and close analysis of the three plans proposed by the Government referees. The quantity of the brickwork of the sewers, it is shown, will be double that stated by those gentlemen, and an addition of upwards of a million to the estimates is involved in that fact. The surplus earth—i. e., the difference between that obtained by excavation and that used in embankments in the northern channel of plan 3—is given by the Government referees as 150,000 yards, but is found to be 1,350,000 yards. The opinion is strongly expressed in this report that the estimates of the Government referees are very much below the amount which would be required for the construction of the works proposed by them. A studious consideration of the referees' plan induces the present reporters to state with considerable confidence that their plan, No. 3, the least expensive of the series, could not be executed for a smaller sum than £7,000,000. The strongest objections are made to the projected reservoirs, which, while involving great cost, will not prevent a deposit from taking place at the outfall channels, but only vary the locality at which it occurs, and prove a serious nuisance. The third part of the report is devoted to the subject of rainfall, and the assumptions of the referees as to the amount to be provided for are charged with excess.

Respecting the condition of the river, they remark that it is to be regretted that, amongst the general public, undue expectations and exaggerated apprehensions have of late been excited as to the condition of the river. Some persons have been led to expect that the Thames will, in the course of a few years, be made a perfectly pellucid stream by the diversion of the drainage; whilst others have supposed that the Asiatic cholera and other diseases are principally attributable to the fouled condition of the river, induced by the sewage which is daily poured into it. Misapprehensions such as these cannot be too speedily dispelled. Within the metropolis the Thames could never have been a "silvery" stream. There can, indeed, be no doubt that if every particle of sewage were removed from the river, the Thames, as it now exists, with its rapid tide and its enormous traffic, must still remain a muddy water, differing but little in appearance from its present condition. Were there no population whatever existing on the Thames, the banks of the river, from its mouth to above the western limits of the metropolitan area, would, in the present condition of things, be covered with mud deposits, in consequence of tidal action alone, and the water remain almost as turbid as it is now.

The most material of the conclusions at which Messrs. Bidder, Hawkesley, and Bazalgette have arrived are thus stated:—

First, as to the Condition of the River: That the causes of the apparent impurity of the river have been greatly exaggerated and much misunderstood; and that the proper remedies for the evils arising from the present state of the river are two:—1, the interception of the greater part of the sewage of the metropolis above the present outlets, and its removal to, and discharge at, parts of the river below London, where its presence will be harmless. 2, the construction of terrace embankments on both sides of the Thames, to confine the tidal channel, accelerate the velocity of the stream, and prevent the exposure of the bed and banks of the river. Secondly, as to the scheme submitted by the Government referees: That the plan recommended by the Government referees is needlessly large, excessively costly, and, as a work of construction, all but impracticable. [The particulars in which the scheme is considered objectionable are then given.] Thirdly, as to the scheme of the Metropolitan Board: That the plan already adopted by the board, with certain modifications (which are mentioned), is adequate to the satisfactory drainage of the metropolis, and the reasonable purification of the river and its banks.

BREAD.—The following abstract of the fluctuations in the price of wheat are from Mr. Willich's "Letter on Corn Averages":—

WHEAT PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					
In the year ending Michaelmas.	Average Price.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Difference.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1847 .. ..	71 3	102 5	49 6	52 11	
1848 .. ..	51 3	56 10	46 10	10 0	
1849 .. ..	46 7	52 3	41 9	10 6	
1850 .. ..	40 3	44 1	36 11	7 2	
1851 .. ..	39 5	43 6	36 7	6 11	
1852 .. ..	39 10	44 9	35 6	9 3	
1853 .. ..	45 7	59 5	37 10	21 7	
1854 .. ..	72 10	83 3	52 2	31 1	
1855 .. ..	71 10	78 2	55 7	21 7	
1856 .. ..	73 1	83 1	64 4	18 9	
1857 .. ..	59 2	66 4	53 0	13 4	

A CATALOGUE OF THE ARCTIC COLLECTION in the British Museum, with a list of the Arctic Relics in the United Service Museum and in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, has recently been issued by Mr. W. Parker Snow. This little catalogue has been compiled, as we learn from the preface to it, "to do more than assist the visitor by giving a list of what may be seen;" the chief motive in its compilation being "the hope of keeping alive the public sympathy, and rekindling general interest in the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions." Mr. Snow coincides in belief with many persons of authority and note that some of the missing party may yet be found alive among the Esquimaux. Referring to the solitary vessel (the *Fox*) fitted out by Lady Franklin, under Captain McClintock, with a chosen and gallant band, which is still out in those regions, resolved to seek some positive tidings respecting our lamented countryman, Mr. Snow continues:—"It is not too late even now to send out a People's Expedition to co-operate with the private one now exploring. There are many brave hearts and souls who, with practical experience, and a conviction of the propriety of such renewed attempt, would gladly go again and again until the search be completed. It rests with the people to say, by word and by purse, whether it shall yet be so."

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH VESSEL IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—The *Ocean*, a newspaper published at Brest, states that the last mail from the Mauritius and Réunion Islands has brought news of the seizure, by the Portuguese authorities, of a French vessel, named the *Charles Georges*, belonging to St. Malo, and commanded by Captain Rouxel. It appears that this vessel was laden with a cargo of 110 natives of the Comoro Isles, whom she was conveying to servitude in the Réunion Island. A Portuguese ship of war boarded her, and notwithstanding, it is alleged, the remonstrances of an official agent of the French Government, she was condemned as a slaver, ordered to be sold, and her crew placed in confinement.

#### TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

##### FROM LOUISIANA TO ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, March 2.

FAREWELL to the pleasant and sunny city of New Orleans! Farewell to its warm-hearted people of Creoles, both French and Anglo-Saxon! Farewell to the St. Charles Hotel, that perfect epitome of southern life when it escapes from its enforced solitude in the plantations of Louisiana and mixes in the gaiety of this "Petit Paris" of America! Farewell to the busy, picturesque, swarming Levée, with its negroes and its Irishmen, its cotton, its sugar, its molasses, its pork, its corn, its whisky, and its huge white steam-boats, with their tall black funnels, two to each! Farewell to its fruit-shops, luscious and bursting over with oranges and bananas, freshly gathered from the tree! Farewell to the bowers of roses and jessamines on the banks of the Mississippi! And farewell to that great River Mississippi itself, fit for everything except to drink and to wash in—winding, and twisting, and pouring to the sea its majestic tide for upwards of two thousand miles, receiving into its bosom, from tributaries scarcely inferior to itself, the drainage of an area sufficient to feed and lodge one half of the human race! And farewell, too, to the sweet south, where by a little manœuvre and change of plan I had contrived to evade the frost and snow, and to make spring follow immediately upon autumn! I was now bound for Mobile, in Alabama, and turned my face northwards, travelling with the spring. Hitherto New Orleans had been to my imagination a weird city, a city of the plague, a city that London life assurance-offices would not allow their clients to visit, unless upon payment of a premium for the extra risk; but for the future it was to be associated in my mind with all pleasant fancies and ideas—of beautiful women, beautiful flowers, beautiful skies, and balmy, health-giving breezes.

From the St. Charles Hotel to the Lake Pontchartrain Railway station (or dépôt, as a terminal station is invariably called in America) is a distance of less than a mile. The hack fare demanded of each passenger on this occasion was one dollar. London cab-drivers, who are not allowed by the law or the police to extort as much as they please from the fear, the ignorance, or the indolence of the public, might advantageously expatriate themselves to Louisiana, or, indeed, to any other State in the wide dominion of "Uncle Sam." Were the American hack-drivers all white men, it might not unreasonably be supposed that they had immigrated from the European side of the Atlantic, to revenge themselves for deprivation of the liberty of cheating in the Old World by the exercise of an unbounded license of extortion in the New. But this theory does not hold in the south, where at least one half of the hack-drivers are negroes. But five hundred London cabmen, the very worst and most insolent, that London could spare, might effect a social revolution in this department by coming over to America. If they demanded no more than four times the legal London fares they would get abundance of custom, for, even at these rates, they would be able to do the work at half the price of the American jehus, native or imported. From the railway dépôt to Lake Pontchartrain is six miles, and the fare was a quarter of a dollar. From Lake Pontchartrain, by the fine mail-steamer the *Cuba*, the distance is 165 miles; and the fare on this occasion was precisely the same as the coach fare, one dollar. The accommodation afforded included supper, a night's lodging, and breakfast in the morning. But let no future traveller imagine that such a rate is a permanent institution. There was on that day an opposition boat on the line; and, to vanquish and overwhelm the opposition, it was contemplated, if the ruinous rate of one dollar would not effect the purpose, to reduce it still further to one-half a dollar. The consequences were, as might have been expected, that the boat was inconveniently overcrowded, and that there was a ferocious scramble at breakfast-time for seats at the table. It must be admitted, however, that the cuisine was as liberal as if the full price had been demanded. For my part, it was not without a compunctious throb and qualm of conscience that I was lending myself to a robbery that I condescended to eat either supper or breakfast.

We left New Orleans at four in the afternoon, and steamed all night through the two sea lakes of Pontchartrain and Borgne, and along the inner shore of the Gulf of Mexico—inner, because protected from the outer Gulf by a breastwork of islands. At nine the next morning the *Cuba* was safe in the Mobile River, discharging her freight and passengers at the Levée. The population of Mobile is about 25,000, free and slave, who all, either directly or indirectly, live and thrive by the cotton trade. Mobile and Liverpool are, in different ways, as closely connected by interest and business as Liverpool and Manchester, and their transactions are annually on the increase. The wharves and Levée, like those of New Orleans, are covered with cotton-bales. The gutters, when it rains (and the rains of Mobile are floods), bear down waifs and strays of cotton to the river, and the river is studded and flecked with cotton-drift floating about on its surface like so many nautili. The thoughts of the merchants of Mobile are of cotton. They talk of cotton by day, and dream of it by night. When news arrives from Europe, they turn instinctively to the Liverpool cotton report. A rise or fall of a farthing per lb., or even of one-fourth of a farthing, may make the difference between ease and embarrassment—between riches and poverty—between a good speculation and a bad one.

Cotton is in their steps, cotton is in their ears; In all their actions, enterprise and cotton.

Next to the State of Mississippi, Alabama is the greatest cotton State of the Union, and produces from 500,000 to 700,000 bales per annum, at an average value of from forty to fifty dollars (£8 to £10) per bale.

Mobile was founded by the French in 1700, when they were the possessors of Louisiana; but the name, though it resembles a French word and suggests a French origin, is said by the natives to be Indian. It was ceded to England in 1763; and, seventeen years afterwards, was made over to Spain. It bears but few traces either of its French or its Spanish founders; and some of its most enterprising citizens are English and Scotch, attracted to it by its business connections with Liverpool and Glasgow. As a city, Mobile offers few attractions to the traveller. It has no public buildings of any importance, and only one street (Government-street) which has any pretensions to beauty, and those are derivable more from its width, and the luxuriant tropical beauty of the trees which shade it on either side, than from its architecture. Should any of the surplus population of London cabmen already alluded to bethink themselves of coming to the United States, they will do well to consider the advantages which Mobile offers to them. My travelling companion, for going to and coming from an evening party at a gentleman's house, within a distance of a mile and a half from his hotel, had to pay one driver the sum of eight dollars (£1 12s.); and for escorting two ladies to the theatre, "on a raw and rainy night," a distance of less than half a mile, he had to pay another six dollars (£1 4s.). But those who do not keep carriages of their own in Mobile seldom or never ride. If it be fine, they walk; if it be wet, they stay at home; so that, after all, the hackney-coach

business may not be so prosperous as might be supposed from such an unconscionable tariff.

The great charm, beauty, and attraction of Mobile is its famous Magnolia Grove. The drive for about three miles is over an excellent plank road, through the bowery avenues of which are to be obtained at every turn the most picturesque glimpses over the Bay of Mobile, and far beyond it, on the verge of the horizon, of the Gulf of Mexico, and the mysterious springs and sources of that Great Gulf Stream which works its tepid way across the Atlantic to make green the fields of Ireland and England, to soften the climate of the Hebridean Isles of Skye and Lewis and the fiords of Norway. On entering the grove the magnificent magnolias, tall and umbrageous as the chestnut-trees of Busby Park, are seen growing to the very edge of the sea, interspersed with equally magnificent pines and evergreen oaks. The combination of these stately trees gives the idea of perpetual summer. The magnolias were not in bloom so early (the 25th of February), but the wood violets were out in rich though inodorous luxuriance; the jessamines were unfolding their yellow blossoms, redolent of perfume, and the bay-spice displayed on every side its gorgeous crimson flowers and glossy aromatic leaves. Amid all these, and a variety of other trees, the wild vine, that had not yet put out its tender shoots, wreathed and twined itself, suggesting the fuller beauty that would burst upon the land when the mocking-bird would trill its delicious notes, the magnolia woo the "amorous air" with its profuse white pyramids of flowers till the breeze became faint with excess of odour, and the vine itself, with its full drapery of verdure upon it, should festoon together all the trees of this exuberant wild wood.

I was detained at Mobile no longer than three days, and then, once more taking passage upon a steam-boat, I steamed up, and not down, a great American river. The Alabama is not so great as the Mississippi or the Ohio, but is still a great and noble stream. It is formed by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, and is navigable by large steam-boats from Mobile to Wetumpka, a distance of about 600 miles. About forty miles above Mobile it is joined by a river with the somewhat cacophonous name of the Tombigbee, and from the point of junction downwards is sometimes called the Mobile River. The river runs for two or three hundred miles right through the middle of the State of Alabama, of which it is the broad, the silent, and beautiful highway, and then slopes to the west towards Georgia. But this reminds me that I am speaking not of nature but of the map, and committing an error similar to that of a newly-appointed postmaster of Mobile, who wrote to a clerk in his department at the further end of the State of Alabama, asking him how far the Tombigbee ran up? The reply was that the Tombigbee did not run up, but down,—a truth and a witticism which cost the sharp clerk his situation by the fiat of the offended functionary, who, if he had sense to see the joke, had not magnanimity enough to pardon it.

From Mobile to Montgomery, by the windings of the stream, tracing it upwards, is a distance of nearly 500 miles, and the voyage usually occupies about forty-eight hours. Between these two points the only towns of importance are Selma and Catawba—towns which in England would be called villages, but which in America are called cities. To steam up this lonely and lovely river, fringed to the water's brink with apparently interminable wildernesses and swamps of cane and cypress—the cypresses heavy and gloomy with the drooping and banner-like beards of the Tiliandsia, or Spanish moss—was like steaming into the aboriginal forest for the first time. So still and dreamlike was the landscape, so bright a moon shone on the fairy solitude of wood and flood, that it seemed as if we had passed the uttermost confines of civilisation, and were tempting the unknown waters of an unknown land, where the savage still prowled, where the war-cry still resounded, and where the uplifted tomahawk might still glitter in the moonlight over the scalp of the too adventurous white man rushing recklessly into danger. For forty miles at a stretch we travelled onwards—ever onwards—without seeing any traces of a human habitation; though occasionally we stopped at a lonely corner where negroes, bearing torches, suddenly appeared, to receive a barrel of corn or pork, or other commodity with which we were freighted. There were cotton plantations within easy distances, though not always visible from the river. In the downward voyage of the steamers the owners of these plantations load them with cotton for Mobile, but in the upward voyage to Montgomery the freight is usually of such articles as the planters require for themselves and their slaves. Alabama finds cotton production more profitable than any other. It grows but little corn, raises but little pork, and carries on no manufactures. There is, in consequence, a continual exchange of cotton for every other commodity and thing which the free man's luxuries and his slaves' necessities require.

Alabama is not yet totally free of the Indian tribes; and portions of them come annually down to Mobile to sell their fancy beadwork, and the little ornaments of bark which the women make in the winter. The women, young and old, are often to be seen in Mobile, with bundles of firewood on their backs, which they sell in the streets, crying, with a melancholy intonation, "Chumpa! chumpa!" the only word of English which they speak, and somewhat more musical than "chumps," which it signifies. The Alabama River was the scene of many romantic and many horrible incidents of the early warfare between the white and red races, and many stories are told of the encounters of the hardy pioneers of civilisation with the equally hardy but more luckless aborigines who resisted their invasion, and of which the Alabama, its swamps and bluffs, was the scene even so lately as the year 1830. Among the Indian heroes, one, "General" Mackintosh, the son of a Scotchman by an Indian mother, stands conspicuous for his chivalry and bravery, and for the influence which he exercised over all the Indian tribes of Alabama. The river is almost as intimately associated with his name as Loch Lomond is with that of Rob Roy, or the caves of the Island of Skye with the memory of Prince Charlie.

Montgomery is the capital of the State of Alabama, and carries on a considerable business in the forwarding of cotton and other produce to Mobile. Its population is under 10,000. It offers nothing to detain the traveller, and has nothing remarkable about it except the badness of its principal hotel. Among the numerous eccentricities of this establishment may be mentioned the fact that it contains no bells in its rooms. By this economy the traveller is compelled, if he want anything, to go to the top of the stairs, and use his lungs, or, if that be disagreeable or unavailing, to help himself, which is, perhaps, his most advisable mode of getting out of the difficulty. Another peculiarity of this remarkable hostelry is (or was) that nothing is (or was) to be had on a Sunday evening after six o'clock. Having dined by compulsion of the custom of the place at one o'clock, I sought out a negro waiter about nine o'clock, and asked for some refreshment. There was nothing to be had—no tea, no milk, no meat, not even a crust of bread. "Is the bar open?" I inquired, with a faint hope that that department might prove more hospitable, and afford a hungry traveller a "cracker" (the American name for a biscuit, and for a southern rustic) and a glass of beer or wine. The hope was vain; the barkeeper had shut up at six o'clock, and it was a case of starvation in a land of plenty; and, to make the matter more provoking, it was starvation charged in the bill at the rate of two dollars and a half per diem. I made a friend of the negro, however; and he borrowed a crust of bread for me, out of doors somewhere, and managed to procure me a lump or two of sugar: a worthy Scotchman at Mobile had, when I left that city, filled me a pocket-flask with genuine Islay whisky from the old country; and, with these abundant resources, I was enabled to be independent of the landlord of the bell-less, comfortless, foodless hotel of Montgomery, Alabama.

I am now bound for Savannah, in Georgia, and Charleston, in South Carolina, from one of which cities I hope to be able to send you my next letter.

C. M.



GENERAL JACOB ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA \*

BRIGADIER JACOB is one of a new order of military commanders (by far too few as yet), who combine energetic practice with sound theory. Believing in universal law, he has dared to apply its principles to the practical business in hand, whatever it might be, from the organisation of an Imperial rule to the construction of a road or bridge, "presuming that what was true for the whole could not but prove true for the particulars of this whole." As the result of his experience in a long career of active employment over an extensive and varied field,— lately as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Persia, and at present as Commander of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and Political Superintendent of the north-western frontier of Scinde,—General Jacob has from time to time published his views and opinions upon various matters of government, civil and military, and these Captain Pelly, an old officer on his personal staff, now reproduces in the volume before us. Its contents are highly important at a moment like the present, when the question of reorganising our Indian empire, and constructing an army for its maintenance, is before us.

Commencing with matters of civil administration, we find that General Jacob starts by maintaining the doctrine—which we think is the correct one—that the secret of our hold over the Oriental lies in his conviction of our superiority in intellect and power, believing in which, he is content to be governed by us, provided he be well governed; but that the instant we call upon him to play at self-government, to participate in the cares and labours of ruling, we undermine the very fabric of government. He maintained, however, that whilst this principle of exclusiveness applies to the seat of power and the higher functions of government, our system of rule should itself be as free as possible from interference with the rights, the habits, and the prejudices of the natives. Absolute freedom in their dealings—above all, in the disposal of their labour—should be allowed them, not only in justice to themselves, but to the public also; all restrictions upon, or coercion of, labour tending to drive it from the market and increase its price. In religion, too, the government would do best which interfered the least. It should permit all religions, so long as they do not annoy the followers of other creeds identifying itself with none. "It appears most injudicious to parade our State religion. In short, a State religion in India is absolutely incompatible with the security of our empire." The same spirit of liberality is made to bear upon that bugbear of mysterious and tyrannical governments—"public opinion." It is something new and cheering to find a distinguished political and military authority standing forth in defence of the "liberty of the press." The following brief passage on this subject will favourably illustrate the writer's plain, straightforward style:—

On the whole, however the press may libel you, you have, and Government should also have, but three remedies—viz., to inform the editor of the real facts of the case in point; secondly, to employ a Government organ for publishing the truth; and, lastly, to prosecute the libeller according to law. Even assuming the lowest ground for argument, and contending in conformity with the views of the narrowest and least scrupulous minds, I should maintain that it is still unwise to gag the press. When all are free to speak men know that the worst is said.

Viewing efficiency and actual service as the only claims to advancement in the Government ranks, the General is a determined opponent of red-tapism, and the whole routine of the "Circumlocution Office," of the effects of which he gives some samples from his own experience. For instance, under the significant head "Plans and Estimates versus a Road and Canal," speaking of a road in a particular district in the North-Western Provinces, he writes:—

We have occupied the country for fifteen years, and for the last ten years and more it has been our own; yet still this most important little piece of road in the whole province is even in a worse state now than it was in 1835. There have been too many "plans and estimates," and too many discussions, for any work to be done; and, now that the thing has been given up to the tender mercies of "the Board," it may, I fear, be classed with a Chancery suit, and we may expect nothing but plans, estimates, and wise opinions, to all eternity! Yet the business presents not the least difficulty, and the whole might have been accomplished in one season, by contract, at a very moderate cost. . . . The strange devices played off on this little piece of road, or rather no road, during the last twelve years, are almost incredible. The money wasted would have made the work properly several times over, I believe.

In military affairs General Jacob is an equally uncompromising reformer. He exposes the absurdities committed in the name of routine, and has no reverence for pipeclay. Indeed, he fearlessly condemns the whole system as conducted in our late Bengal army, and (writing six or eight years ago) predicts the breaking up of the rotten fabric as inevitable. Many of his observations upon this important subject are remarkably in conformity to those of Sir John Malcolm and Lord Metcalfe; opinions which recent events have invested with peculiar interest and value, though appreciated too late. He objects utterly to the promotion by seniority of European officers, because it is inconsistent with that great essential to command respect—the idea of superior, acknowledged merit in the officer promoted; a principle the more important in the Indian army, where the native officers are selected only upon grounds of superior qualifications and fitness:—

With such a system of promotion, the good and the bad, the clever and the foolish, the brave and the timid, the energetic and the imbecile, are nearly all on a par. The officers are powerless for good; and the men, keeping just clear of open violence, have their own way in all things. It is astonishing, and says much for the goodness of the raw material of the Bengal army, that under such arrangements, the whole fabric has not entirely fallen to pieces. The thing is rotten throughout, and discipline there is none; but it is wonderful that even the outward semblance of an army has been still maintained under such deplorable mismanagement.

Another fatal error was the taking away of all power from regimental officers, and concentrating it at any head-quarters—a practice which at once destroyed all feeling of honourable ambition in the officer, and all feeling of respect and dependence in the soldier:—

Every officer of a native regiment of the Line now endeavours to get away from his corps, to escape from regimental duty, by every effort in his power. All feeling is thus totally destroyed between the native soldier and his European superiors.

Above, and controlling all these sources of evil, was, in the Bengal army, the evil influence of caste, which met with an amount of consideration from officers which rendered discipline impossible.

Yet, looking to the whole state of the case, with an eye to what should be done for the future, Captain Pelly, in his preface, inclines to the feasibility and propriety of reorganising a native army in India. He comes to this conclusion, as he states, upon a consideration that "neither the present military resources of England, nor the present financial resources of India, could permanently support in India an English army equal to holding our Eastern empire; and convinced, moreover, that, if those resources could respond to this demand, England would not be justified in subjecting India to an English military occupation;" and he appeals to the papers in this volume, and the experiences and opinions they unfold, in support of his position:—

It is unquestionable that, standing alone, at the hazard of his commission, and subjected to prolonged obloquy and opposition, General Jacob has, during a period of many years past, exposed the vices of the system now falling us; has predicted that the combined direct and indirect operation of this system would result in failure; and has, at the same time, advocated, elaborated, and carried into effect, under very adverse circumstances, and without once faltering, a new system, capable of bearing every test, and which, though often assailed—and sometimes virulently—has never yet been shown to be hollow or defective.

Whether for good or for ill, these principles, which General Jacob has exemplified in the constitution of his regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, have, from the first, had in view the reformation of our native armies in India. The reformation thus exemplified has, from the first, been declared to be, not in degree, but in essence; to aim, not at a modification of the existing system, but at a radical, essential abolition of this system, in favour of another by him introduced. This latter was, in the first instance, tried with one, subsequently with a second, and is about to be tried with a third regiment of horse. In the two first instances the men enlisted were drawn from the very heart of those districts now in revolt. In both these instances the experiment met with strenuous and continued opposition from all quarters, and was stigmatised as mere theory, inapplicable to the real practice of war. In both instances it proved, under severe and prolonged trial, to be completely successful.

There are many other very important subjects treated of in this volume, as the titles of some of the chapters will show:—"European Officers should not be wasted on trivial employments," "Selection versus Examination," "Reduction of Civil Salaries," "Furlough Regulations," "On the Purchase of Horses by Government for Military Purposes," "The Military Board and Audit Department," "Memoranda on Rifles and Rifle Practice," &c.

\* Views and Opinions of Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B. Collected and edited by Captain Lewis Pelly. Smith, Elder, and Co.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K.—1. The committee of the Birmingham meeting of the Chess Association intend to give a prize for the best set of problems, in three, four, and five moves. 2. The judges of the problem tourney of the American Chess Association have terminated their labours by awarding the first prize to Rudolph Willmors, of Vienna, Germany; the second prize to L. Conrat Bayer, of Ulmütz, Germany. They have also accorded honourable mention to the third best collector, viz. to Samuel Lloyd, of New York. The fourth in point of merit they consider to be the composition of Professor H. J. Agnel, of New York; the fifth, Franz della Torre, of Vienna; and the sixth, Charles White, of Sunbury, England. In all it appears there were eleven competitors, six of which were American and five European.

E. W., Cambridge.—The games played in a correspondence match between Cambridge and Stourbridge shall be reported on in our next. A piece, though CAMBRIDGE.—The question was answered even in our last Number. A piece, though unable to move, retains its defensive power. In our position, therefore, Black is *not* mated.

JUVENIS.—The playing five or seven games simultaneously without sight of the chess-board, even against inferior players, has in it something of the marvellous. We have no doubt the difficulty is not so stupendous as is generally believed, yet still it is a tour de force of which not one player in a million is capable; but the conducting any number of games at the same time against mediocre antagonists with all the chessboards before him, involves very little more trouble to a practised player than the fatigue of walking backward and forward to make his moves. To represent such a performance as an exploit of difficulty is ludicrous.

J. H., of Bréport, R. B. W., G. M., C. B., S. L., and others, are thanked for their many beautiful problems.

H. S.—It, at the moment of playing a Pawn to Queen, you, having the white pieces, by inadvertence or purposely, place any one of your adversary's pieces which was off the board to represent your second Queen, you incur no penalty; and the idea of your opponent insisting that because you do so the piece in question becomes his is simply absurd. To avoid confusion, it is always better to use a piece of the same colour as the men you are playing with as the representative of the new Queen; but, wanting one of those, you may use a thimble, or one of your adversary's defect men with a paper cap on his head, or any suitable symbol at hand.

\* Our notices to Correspondents are for the most part unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 738.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K 4th R takes R or (a) 3. R to Q 4th (ch) R or B takes R  
2. P to K 4th (ch) R takes P (best) 4. Kt mates.  
(a) 1. R takes B R takes Kt 3. R to Q 8th (ch) R takes R or R interposes.  
2. Kt to K 3rd (ch) K takes Kt 4. R mates.

PROBLEM No. 739.

By R. WILLMORS, of Vienna.  
This Stratagem was one of the set to which at the American Chess Congress the first prize in the Problem Tourney was unanimously awarded.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Morphy has lately been astonishing and delighting the chess amateurs of New Orleans by playing four games simultaneously without board and men against four of the best players of the club. In the performance of this feat the New Orleans paper, the *Sunday Delta*, remarks:—"He displayed to a very high degree the boldness and brilliancy of conception, the rapidity of execution, and fertility of resource which he usually exhibits with the board before him, and defeated all his antagonists after three hours' fighting." Subjoined are two of the games played on this occasion, accompanied by Mr. Morphy's own notes on a few of the most striking points:—

GAME FIRST.

(Evans' Gambit.)  
WHITE (Morphy). BLACK (Mr. —).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. K B to Q B 4th Q B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P  
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 4th  
6. Castles (a) P to Q 3rd (b)  
7. P to Q 4th P takes P  
8. Q to her Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd  
9. P to K 5th P takes K P  
10. R to K sq K Kt to K 2nd  
11. Q B to K Kt 5th Q to K Kt 3rd  
12. Q B takes K Kt Kt takes B  
13. Kt takes K P (c) Q to her Kt 3rd (d)  
14. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) P to B 3rd  
And White announced mate in three moves.

MR. MORPHY'S NOTES.  
(a) In one of the three games played simultaneously with the present, White adopted the same opening, and moved, at this stage, P to Q 4th. In order to vary the positions as much as lay in his power, he, in this instance, preferred the less orthodox move of 6. Castles.  
(b) 6. K Kt to K 2nd continues what is known to the American chess world as the "Mendel Defence." Q Kt to B 3rd is the strongest move at Black's command.  
(c) White was perfectly aware that he could now have won a piece by checking with Q at K 4th, but preferred the more enterprising course consequent upon the adoption of this move.  
(d) Evidently best, as it prevents the loss of a piece.  
(e) The only move, after an examination of the position will satisfy the reader.  
(f) Had he captured the Bishop, White would have checked at K 4th, regaining the piece, and preserving an advantage in Pawns amply sufficient to ensure the winning of the game.  
(g) May as Black may, White must win.

GAME SECOND.

(Muzio Gambit.)  
WHITE (Morphy). BLACK (Mr. —).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. K Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. K B to Q B 4th P to K Kt 5th  
5. Castles P takes Kt  
6. Q takes P Q to K B 3rd  
7. P to K 5th Q takes K P  
8. P to Q 3rd B to K B 3rd  
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
(a)  
10. Q B takes P (b) Q takes B  
11. Q to K R 5th Q to K Kt 4th  
12. Q to K (ch) K Kt to P 2nd  
13. Q takes K B P K to Q sq  
(ch)  
(c) Up to this point the moves are all "book." White here advisedly deviates from the beaten track.  
(d) This, as White remarked at the conclusion, was hardly advisable, and would surely not have ventured in an actual game over the board. It is sacrificing too much to avoid a stereotyped game.  
(e) It is extremely difficult to decide what move of Black's is the coup just at this point. P to K R 4th would probably be better than the move in the text.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

By S. LOYD.—(Chess Monthly.)  
No. 1073.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 2nd, B at K 7th, Kt at Q R 6th, Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th and 6th, K 6th, and Q 6th.  
Black: K at Q B 3rd, R at K B 2nd, B at K B 6th, Ps at Q 2nd and Q Kt 4th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1074.  
White: K at Q R 3rd, R at K B 2nd, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B sq, P at Q B 2nd.  
Black: K at Q B 6th, Ps at Q B 5th and Q Kt 6th.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1075.—An end-game in a contest where Mr. Morphy gave the odds of Q's Rook and Q's Knight.  
White: K at K Kt 6th, Q at Q B 2nd, Ps at K R's 2nd and K B 5th.  
Black: K at his sq, Q at her sq, R at K R's 6th, Ps at K B's 3rd, K's 2nd, and Q's 4th.  
Mr. Morphy (White) had the move, and drew the game.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated that the Queen has interfered to prevent the entire demolition of the ancient Salisbury Craigs, Edinburgh.

The Queen has been pleased to send the presents of the King of Siam for public exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, and Lord Palmerston has added to them the Siamese sword presented to himself.

Lord Wodehouse, who has retired from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, will arrive in England in the course of next month.

It is rumoured that the Government intends to disembowel ten of the militia regiments.

Lord Normanby has subscribed a thousand francs to the Lamar-tine fund.

The committee appointed to consider the memorial to be erected in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal at Banbury have decided to erect a cross and fountain combined in the Horse Fair.

Mr. Charles Dickens will read at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday evening, April 29th, his "Cricket on the Hearth;" on Thursday evening, May 6th, his "Chimes;" and on Thursday evening, May 13th, his "Christmas Carol."

It is now understood that the design of sending out a new Arctic Expedition this spring will be persevered in.

The Queen has appointed Goldwin Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, in the room of Henry Hallford Vaughan, Esq., resigned.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—Morning, 9195; evening, 6223; total, 15,218.

The house in which Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolthorpe, near Grantham, is about to be pulled down, and it is understood that a scientific establishment is to be erected on the site.

It is now decided that the musical festival at Hereford will take place this autumn.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Achille Bischoff as Consul at Melbourne for the Swiss Confederation.

The Chevalier Neukomm, at one time well known in England as a musical composer, has just died at Paris, aged 80. He was a member of the Legion of Honour and several learned societies.

A Turkish woman has just died in the Island of Rhodes at the advanced age of 123. She preserved all her mental faculties to the last.

Mr. Mallet, who received a grant of money from the Royal Society to investigate the late earthquake phenomena in Italy, has returned to England with a very important and valuable collection of facts.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week, was 1002, of which 132 were new cases.

Agents of the British Government are in Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing three million feet of ship timber, which will be cut from the mountainous regions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A neat and appropriate communica service for the use of Christ Church, Bermondsey, has just been presented by one of the congregation.

On the 24th of March, at St. John's, New Brunswick, one third of the flooring of the suspension-bridge across the Falls near that place, together with the stringers, gave way.

The Royal Humane Society will hold its anniversary festival at the Freemasons' Tavern next Wednesday—the Duke of Argyll in the chair.

At a pigeon match held at Alnwick, on Easter Monday, a man, named William Young, having got into the line of fire, was accidentally shot in the breast. He died almost immediately afterwards.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week, was 2050, of which 661 were new cases.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its dependencies.

Christ Church, Newburgh Ormskirck, built and endowed by the Earl of Derby, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Wednesday week. It contains sittings for 235 persons, of which 117 are entirely free and unappropriated.

On Friday week an exceedingly large rhinoceros was landed at the East India Docks from on board the *Sutledge*, which has just arrived from Calcutta. This fine animal was safely conveyed to the warehouse of Mr. Jamrach, of Hatchin'-highway.

The National School Choral Festival will be held on May 8 at the Crystal Palace. The object of this festival is to increase the funds of the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution.

Dr. Aldis, Medical Officer of Health for St. Georges, Hanover-square, delivered a lecture on public health at the Townhall, Stourbridge, on Thursday week. Lord Lytton occupied the chair on the occasion.

The *Patrie* contains a long article on the decrease of the population in France, and on the decline in the physical powers of the inhabitants. It attributes this result to the insufficient food of the working classes, and to the discredit into which gymnastic exercises have fallen.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 784,010 lb., an increase of 205,362 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The University of Edinburgh, at a meeting held on Saturday last, conferred the degree of LL.D. on Professor Ferrier, of St. Andrew's, author of "Institutes of Metaphysics."

Dr. Chomel, formerly head physician to the great Metropolitan Hôtel Dieu, has just died of cancer. He was family attendant on Louis Philippe, and resigned his high function in the hospital because he would not take the oath to the Emperor.

The Court of Directors have resolved to raise three double European regiments for the Bengal Presidency. These new corps will absorb the officers of six of the disbanded native regiments.

The amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 31st of March last was £20,911,500, unprovided for.

The *Napoléonien* of Amiens reports that a duel has been fought at Abbeville between two Sub-Lieutenants of the 9th Chasseurs, in which one of the parties was killed and the other seriously wounded.

The first of a series of proposed excursions of soldiers, with their families, from Aldershot to the Crystal Palace took place on Monday.

General Beaton arrived at Hyderabad on the 13th of February, and commenced at once recruiting for the irregular cavalry. Several officers have been placed at his disposal by the Madras Government.

The Neapolitan fleet is composed of sixteen sailing and twenty-nine steam vessels, mounting 746 guns in all. The Sardinian fleet consists of six sailing and twelve steam vessels, mounting 316 guns.

A newspaper in the English language is about to be published in Havannah. It will be called the *Cuban Messenger*.

The first emigration from Milford Haven to the Australasian colonies will take place by the screw-steam-ship *Lord Ashley*, 550 tons, 200-horse-power, which is appointed to sail from the South Wales Railway terminus, at Neyland, on the 15th May, to Auckland, New Zealand.

On Friday and Saturday last Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love, Inspector of Infantry, made a minute inspection of the 4th battalion, 60th Rifles, at Winchester, and on Monday of the 4th battalion Rifles.

We learn that the liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland have made preparations for paying by the beginning of May the depositors and creditors of the bank one-half of the debts due to them; in other words, they will pay 10s. in the pound of the total debts.

The Mediterranean fleet, under Lord Lyons, sailed from Malta on Wednesday, for Tunis.

On Friday (last week) a lecture was delivered at the Lecture Hall, Poplar, by Mr. J. V. Yattman, F.S.S., on Australia, and the advantages that country offers to the industrious of all classes.

A model of the figure for the Hume monument at Montrose has been submitted to the monument committee by Mr. Calder Marshall, the sculptor, who has received the commission for the execution of the statue.

The colony of Victoria has made, by its organ the Legislative Assembly, the noble donation of £25,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. Subscriptions lists for the fund have also been opened in the colony, and several thousand pounds have been subscribed.

The vessels fitted out at Dunkirk and Gravelines for the Iceland cod fishery have just left for the scene of their operations. They amount in number to 132 (117 from Dunkirk, and 15 from Gravelines), measuring together 11,502 tons, and with crews of 2654 men.

The committee and friends of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum will hold an inaugural dinner at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday next.—[We shall give in our next Number an engraving of their Asylum, in course of being erected, at Comey Hatch.]

Mr. Henry Lees, of the firm of Lees and Shaw, Wellington Mills, near Saddleworth, committed suicide on Thursday morning week with a razor, nearly severing his head from his body. The unfortunate gentleman had been in a desponding state of mind for some weeks.





PICHINO INDIAN TRAVELLING.



YUMA INDIANS.



NOCO-SHIMATT-TASH-TANARI, OR GRISLY BEAR, A SEMINOLE CHIEF.



PIMO WOMEN.



A LIPAN WARRIOR.



PAPAGOS WOMEN — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## EARL STANHOPE.

PHILIP HENRY, fifth EARL STANHOPE, better known as Lord Mahon, is one of the most distinguished historians of the present day, and stands high among our living noble authors. He is the elder son and successor of the fourth Earl, and the grandson of Charles, the third Earl, so famous for his mechanical genius and scientific researches, who was the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press. The present Earl Stanhope was born in 1805; he was educated at Oxford, where he became B.A. in 1827, and D.C.L. in 1834. He has been M.P. for Hertford, and was Under Secretary of State for one year, from 1845 to 1846. But his chief distinction lies in his literary talent, which he has devoted to history and biography. His chief work is his "History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to that of Aix-la-Chapelle." He is also author of a "Life of Belisarius," and of an able "History of the War of Succession in Spain." Earl Stanhope married, in 1834, Emily Harriet, second daughter of the late General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., K.C.B., and has issue Arthur Philip, Viscount Mahon, two other sons, and a daughter. In politics Earl Stanhope is a Liberal Conservative. The Earl has just been elected Rector of Aberdeen College. He is President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Earl Stanhope's ancestor, James, the first Earl, was an enterprising military officer, and commanded the British forces in Spain in 1708, and obtained considerable renown by the reduction of the celebrated Port Mahon, in Minorca. He was afterwards First Lord of the Treasury, and was created Viscount Stanhope of Mahon in 1717, and Earl Stanhope in 1718.

## RECASTING OF THE CLOCK BELL FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE recasting of the great Bell for the Clock Tower of the new Houses of Parliament took place at the bell-foundry of Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel-road, on Saturday last. The old bell was begun to be broken on the 17th of February last, and the operation lasted nearly a week.

The pattern of the new bell was begun in November last, from a drawing given by Mr. Denison; and the making of the mould commenced on the 18th of December, and was continued without interruption till about three weeks ago, when it was finally put together and rammed up.

The mould consists first of the core, which is built up of bricks, covered with clay, and formed to the shape of the inside of the bell, by means of a board, called the sweep or crook, travelling round a centre. When this is well dried, by a fire on the inside, what may be called a clay bell is made upon it, the outside of that being "swept" out by another crook in the same way. This also has to be thoroughly dried before proceeding to the next operation, which is the making of the cope, or outside mould, of the bell. This is made of clay or loam, held together with iron bands, and fitted with hooks to lift it by when it is dry. When it is lifted it brings the clay bell with it, holding by means of the thin beads which may be seen round all large bells, and technically called "wires." The clay bell is broken out of the cope, which is then put down again over the core, and in this instance was bolted down between a large iron plate under the core and a smaller one on the top of the cope.

The pit was 13 feet deep, and, the extreme height of the bell being 7½ feet, there is a considerable space left for a dead head, or pressure of metal, which is essential to produce sound casting at the top. After the cope is put on and bolted down, the pit is filled with sand and well rammed, and this operation occupied twenty-seven men four days.

The metal was melted in three furnaces, holding together very

nearly eighteen tons, of which nearly sixteen tons was the metal of the old bell, and the rest new metal, previously run into ingots, in proportion of seven of tin to twenty-two of copper, as in the former bell. The larger pieces of metal remained in the furnace about twenty hours, and the smaller ones about ten hours. Mr. Mears still uses only wood fuel, as the old founders did, which does not melt the metal so quickly as coal, but is supposed to be better in its action.

An operation was performed here for the first time in bell-founding

suddenly fall upon and kill their guests; or, taking advantage of the absence of the warriors from their villages, massacre the old women and the young children, and carry off as prisoners the young women and larger children. They possess but few horses, and carry on their expeditions on foot. Their war weapons are bows and arrows, clubs and knives, with which they make sad havoc among their enemies. They are of the medium height, and of a dark brown colour, and many of the women are beautiful in form. An essential article of dress, worn by the



EARL STANHOPE, LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKIN.

—viz., blowing hot air into the mould during the whole of the day before casting. This is now usually done in large castings of brass or gun metal, and Mr. Denison wished to have it done with the former bell, but Messrs. Warner thought it unnecessary. On this occasion it was made one of the conditions of the contract. As soon as the metal in the furnaces was pronounced hot enough, the hot air was cut off and the airhole filled up.

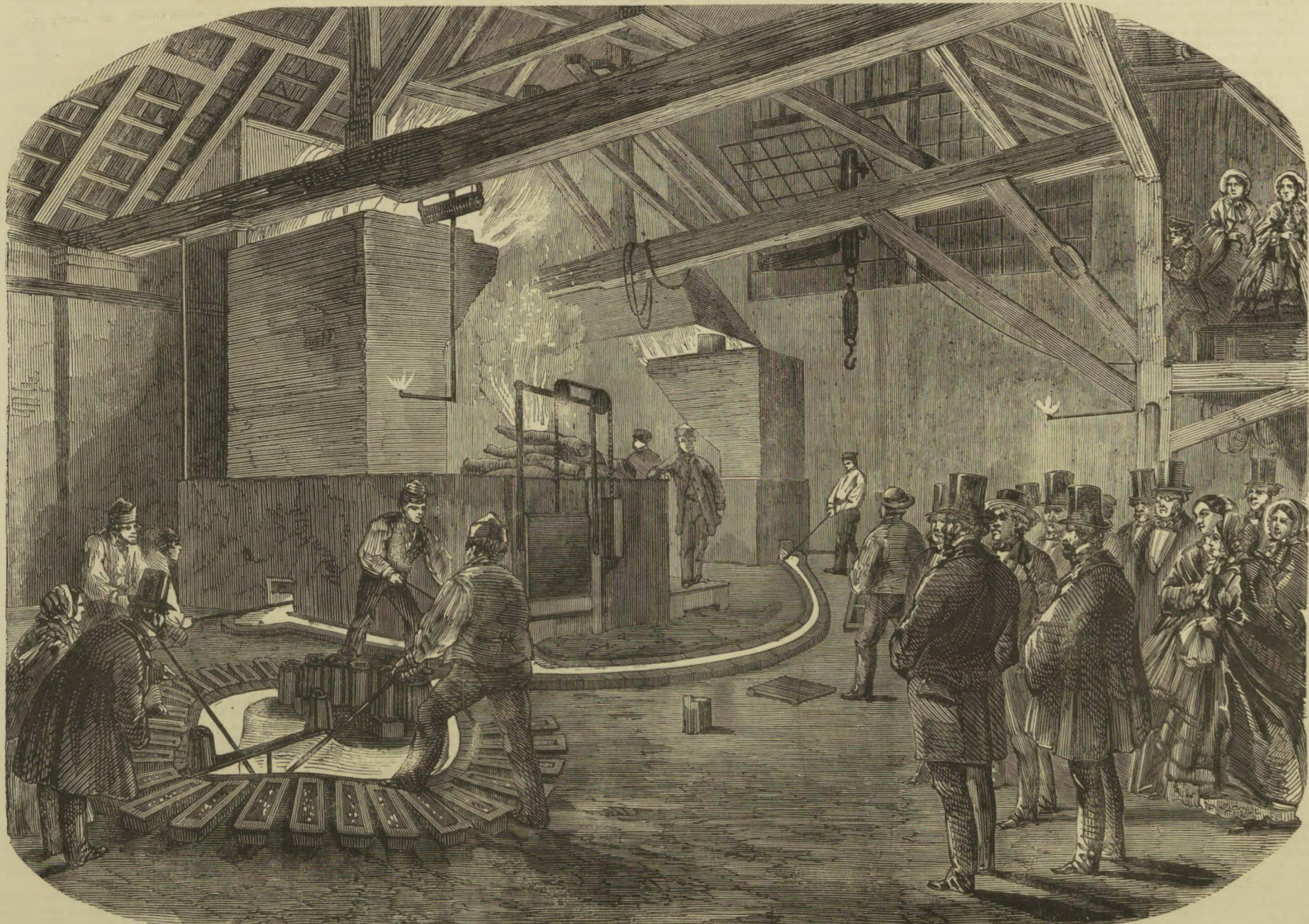
The fountains of metal were opened at twenty-seven minutes to eight p.m., and the mould was filled up in twenty minutes, the workmen regulating the supply as seen in the Engraving. Nothing can be known of the success of the operation for two or three weeks from the time of casting, as it will take a fortnight to cool. We shall give full particulars of the exact dimensions and weight of the bell hereafter.

## INDIANS OF THE FAR WEST.

NEVER before has the American Government had so many exploring expeditions on foot as at the present time. One of them is engaged in surveying the boundary line between the British possessions and the north-western territories of the United States; some five or six of them are engaged in laying out waggon-roads from the Mississippi to the Pacific; one or two are attending to the Indians on the borders of Mexico; and there is also a fighting expedition on its way to Salt Lake. The last expedition brought to a successful close was that in charge of Major William H. Emory, which had for its object the surveying of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. All the materials for a complete history of this expedition are now in the possession of the Government printers; and in the course of a few months the public may expect to receive a number of huge quarto volumes on the subject, very extensively illustrated with pictures and maps. In the meantime, however, we have received from Major Emory (through a correspondent) a number of Sketches, from which our readers may gather a pretty correct notion of the races of men who reside along the southern boundary line of the American states and territories.

Our first Sketch represents a Family of Diegeno Indians on their Travels. This people inhabit the San Diego country, and are among its curiosities. They were converted by the Jesuits, who, many years ago, organised missions throughout that country. They became partly civilised, and were industrious and happy, and collected many comforts about them. Naturally lazy, and incapable of self-government, and deeply imbued with all the traits of the wild Indian, they soon degenerated, after the missions had fallen from under the rule of the Church, and have become worse than in their original condition. Many of their women are said to be beautiful, and all of them are well developed and superbly formed. They imitate the whites in dress, and on a single person one may sometimes see odds and ends of clothing from all parts of the globe.

Adjoining the Diegeno, and owning a part of the same great valley, that of the Colorado, is the nation of Yuma Indians. These are said to be a very treacherous people; they conquer by craft and cunning, and delight in midnight attacks; they invite each other to feasts under the garb of friendship, and suddenly fall upon and kill their guests; or, taking advantage of the absence of the warriors from their villages, massacre the old women and the young children, and carry off as prisoners the young women and larger children. They possess but few horses, and carry on their expeditions on foot. Their war weapons are bows and arrows, clubs and knives, with which they make sad havoc among their enemies. They are of the medium height, and of a dark brown colour, and many of the women are beautiful in form. An essential article of dress, worn by the



RECASTING THE GREAT BELL FOR THE CLOCK TOWER, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



Normandy's patent machines were also successfully used at the War Office at Heligoland while the German Legion was stationed there; and at the Gunpowder Mills in Kent, where pure water is essential for the manufacture.



**A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS FOR SPRING,**  
AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE.  
A simple Chemise, the material is Cashmere, with rich Duquesne side  
trimming in French-blue, Nut-brown, Black, Violet, and the New  
Green, edged with Velvet.  
The Skirt is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice  
included. Price 14s. 9d.  
The additional charge for making the Bodice, One Shilling.  
A Dressing and Dress sent post-free.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,**  
a very pretty shape just from Paris.  
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.**  
The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced; it is trimmed  
with Ribbon. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming  
to the figure. Price 12s. 9d.  
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.  
Post-office Orders payable to James Reid, Oxford-street.

**THE BLACK VELVET JACKET**  
Chosen by the Princess Royal.  
The shape is chaste, simple, and elegant, without ornament.  
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE BLACK LACE JACKET,**  
just imported, a perfectly new shape, graceful and ladylike  
in the extreme. Price 12s. 9d.  
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**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.**  
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names em-  
broided by the Nuns of Pau, with the new diletch needle. Price  
1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.  
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH CAMBRIC ROBES.**  
Our new patterns. Just received, two or three very pretty  
patterns. They are made up according to the latest Paris Fashion by  
French Artists.  
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.  
Orders from the country must be accompanied with the size round the  
shoulders and length of skirt.  
Patterns post-free.

**THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.**  
Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods.  
Pattern free.  
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**READY-MADE MORNING WRAPPERS,**  
4s. 9d., Neat French Prints, warranted fast colours.  
Patterns post-free.  
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA**  
JACKETS.—The prettiest Shape (in this very elegant  
Article) ever produced, becoming to the figure. Price  
12s. 9d. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d.**  
A very pretty Variety.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,  
16, Oxford-street.

**MOURNING MUSLINS.**  
The best Selection in the Kingdom.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,  
16, Oxford-street.

**OUR NEW GUINEA FRENCH MANTLE.**  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,  
16, Oxford-street.

**LADIES' MOURNING and PROMENADE**  
DRESSES, with new Jackets to match, trimmed en suite, in a  
variety of new styles, becoming to the figure. Price  
12s. 9d. Rich new Chemise Bayadere Silks, in extra lengths, of a superb  
quality. 4s. Guineas the Dress. Marie Stuart Robes, in rich Glacé  
Silk, 12s. 6d.  
Evening and Ball Dresses in Tulle, and the new Tarlatane  
Crisin, at  
SEWELL and CO., Cornhill House, Fitch-street.

**THE REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT** on  
raw Silk enables Ladies to purchase a useful and fashionable  
SILK DRESS at a very moderate price. The late panic in the com-  
mercial world, and reduced state of the Silk Market, have induced  
James Spence and Co. to purchase largely, at prices which will even  
bear comparison with those of that memorable period—the French  
Revolution of 1848. Inspection invited.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.),**  
59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford street, 3, 4, and 5, Wel-a-street, Who'sale  
and Retail SILK MERCHANTS and GENERAL DRAPERS, respectfully  
announce that they are now exhibiting in every department an un-  
usually large collection of distinguished novelties, with Silk Goods of  
every description, at fully 25 per cent below last year's prices.  
Several lots of Flounced Silk Robes, at 3s. 6d. and upwards very  
cheap; 300 pieces of new Fancy Silks, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. the  
Dress of 12 yards, wide width, many of which are worth 3s. 6d.  
per yard.  
4000 printed Flounced Muslin Dresses, from 6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; pre-  
vious prices, 12s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.  
A large purchase of Flounced Barège Robes equally cheap. All  
goods marked in plain figures, at wholesale prices, for ready money.  
Patterns forwarded to the country. The new premises adjoining are  
solely devoted to General Mourning.

**MESSRS. SHETLEWORTH, ABBOTT,**  
and WILLEY, Jun., successors to the late firm, Messrs. R.  
WILLEY and CO., 15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET, LONDON.  
MR. SHETLEWORTH has just returned from Paris and, having  
found that market in a state of unusual depression, he has bought  
very largely in goods of all kinds or the season, rich in quality, much  
novelty, and very moderate in price.

The French purchases consist of STIRKS in great variety, in two  
and three colours. Double Jupes, &c., FANCY DRESSES in BARÈGE,  
GREENADINE, ORGANDI MUSLIN, and various mixed fabrics,  
many equaling silk in appearance.  
MANTLES in GLACÉ and EMBROIDERED SILKS, GUIPURE  
LACE, and the new Summer Cloths; SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS, GLOVES, &c.  
In addition to this at RACON, S. A., and W. J. W., have replenished  
their Stock in each department with British manufactures, viz.,  
LINES, GENERAL DRAPEY, PRINTED GOODS, HOSIERY,  
HABERDASHERY, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c., in the selection  
of which due regard has been paid to the superior quality of the  
goods always required by their connection and kept at this  
establishment.  
The remaining portion of the stock of the late firm is still on sale,  
and worthy of attention at the greatly reduced prices.

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!**  
Price 1s. 6d. per pair.  
In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these  
celebrated Gloves, the best and most durable to be procured at  
any price. ANY PRICE!!  
and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street,  
London.  
N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**RUMBELL and OWEN, SILK MERCHANTS**  
&c., &c., Pantheon Hall of Commerce, 77 and 78, OXFORD  
STREET, LONDON.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Silks.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Flounced Silks.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Flounced Silks.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Fabrics.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Muslins.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Haberge.  
Rumbell and Owen's New Spring Mantles.  
Rumbell and Owen's Patterns Gratis.

**N.B. SURPLUS STOCK of Last Year's**  
Ready-made Flounced Silk KIRTS. Several Hun-  
dred to be sold at less than Half-price, of the richest quality, and in  
colours suitable for Spring or Summer wear, with two and three  
flounces. also in black.—Address RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78,  
Oxford-street, London.

**LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS of SCOTCH**  
WATERPROOF TWEED. A selection, forwarded on appli-  
cation.  
SCOTCH TWEED and CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSES,  
119 and 127, REGENT-STREET (four doors above Vigo-street).

**GRAND EXHIBITION of INDIA**  
SHAWLS.—FAHMER and ROGERS are now exhibiting in  
their spacious India Showrooms a most superb collection of choice  
CASIMERE SHAWLS, and several of very rare  
design and quality, similar to those supplied for the Wedding  
Trousseau of the Princess Royal.

**THE GREAT SHAWL and CLOAK EMPORIUM, 171, 173, 175**  
REGENT-STREET, W.  
India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked**  
Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards; and worth the  
attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY,  
SON, and CO., 9, LUDGATE-BUILDING. Established upwards of fifty years.  
Carriage paid upon amounts above 5s.

**GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!**  
The World-wide Noted Alpina Kid, 1s. 6d. pair.  
Black, White, and Coloured.  
A Sample Pair for two extra stamps.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE!!!**  
We have been the fortunate purchasers of  
3000 Dozen of the very best Paris Kid Gloves,  
and are now selling them at 3s. a dozen  
Every pair warranted, and the money returned if not approved.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street

**LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS**  
at half their original cost.  
Patterns post-free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**BEST FRENCH BAREGES, 8½d. a yard.**  
Balzarines, 6½d. (the newest Patterns).  
Flounced Bareges and Balzarines,  
beautiful Chintz Colours, from 18s. 6d. the Robe.  
Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**THE NEW ORGANDI MUSLINS.**  
By the yard, and Flounced,  
All of the most recherché and distinguished character,  
Pattern free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**MOURNING MUSLINS, 4½d. a yard.**  
Balzarines and Bareges, 6½d.  
Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS!!!**  
On real French Cambric,  
Beautifully worked with wreaths in the corner, 18s. the dozen.  
A sample for 2s. stamps.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**ROBES! SKIRTS!! MORNING**  
WRAPPERS!!! &c.  
An unbounded variety of all the New Mohairs, Cambrics, Muslins, &c.,  
Flounced and Millaire, from 10s. 6d., with  
Jackets complete.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**MUSLIN JACKETS, 6s. 6d.!!!**  
Marocilla Jackets 10s. 6d. Lawn Jackets, 4s. 6d.  
Bridal Lawn Dresses, from 10s. 6d.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street),  
London.

**PICCOLOMINI LINEN SETS, 3s. 6d. each,**  
post-free, beautifully worked in White and Colours.  
1500 Gimpure Mantles, all at 6s. 3d. each, post-free; the colours are  
Black, White, Blue, and Fawn.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**2000 TELEGRAM PARASOLS!!!**  
7s. 6d. each, post-free, usually sold at 10s. 6d.  
All colours, with deep fringes.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**FASHIONABLE SCOTCH-SPUN SILKS**  
For Spring and Summer Dresses manufactured expressly for  
scott Adie The ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE, 115, Regent-  
street (corner of Vigo-street). Patterns forwarded free.

**LADIES requiring Cheap and Elegant SILKS**  
are requested to apply immediately to BEECH and BERRALL,  
LINENDRAPERS, HABERDASHES, &c., &c., the BEEHIVE, 63  
and 64, Edgeware-road, London, W.

1800 New Flounced silk Robes (various), 39s. 6d. to 5 Guineas.  
Rich Striped, Checked, Chemise, and Plain Glacé Silks, 21s. 6d. to  
3s. 6d. the Dress.  
Black and Half-Mourning Ditto, in great variety, at the same  
reduced prices.  
Patterns for inspection postage-free.

**MOURNING ORDERS.—NEW MOURN-**  
ING FABRICS.—Patterns of all the New Materials free per  
post.—Address PETER ROBINSON, GENERAL MOURNING  
WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

**MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS.**  
PETER ROBINSON is now showing some new novelties  
both for Mourning and out of Mourning, at his GENERAL MOURN-  
ING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street.

**BLACK SILKS, cheaper than they were ever**  
known.—Patterns of all the new makes, free per post; also,  
Moiré Antiques, in black and shades of grey. Address PETER  
ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-st., London.

**INDIA.—FAMILY MOURNING.—Skirts,**  
trimmed deeply with crêpe, from 30s. upwards to the richest  
quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Family orders supplied  
on the most reasonable terms. First-class Dressmaking at moderate  
charges. Orders attended to in town or country.—Address PETER  
ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

**FAMILY MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY would**  
respectfully announce that great economy may be achieved by  
purchasing MOURNING at their establishment. Their Stock of  
Family Mourning is, perhaps, the largest in Europe. Mourning Cos-  
tumes of every description is kept ready made, and can be forwarded  
in town or country at a moment's notice. The most reasonable prices  
are charged, and the wear of every article guaranteed.—The  
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street,  
near the Circus.—JAY'S.

**NEW MANTLES.—Messrs. JAY have the**  
honour to announce they have imported their PATERN  
MANTLES from Paris, and are consequently now prepared to show  
some very elegant shapes trimmed with crêpe; also the same shapes  
in black, lavender, grey, and violet, for ladies who are not in mourning.  
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249,  
251, Regent-street.—JAY'S.  
It may be well to be remembered that black is likely to continue the  
favourite colour throughout the season, and the sparkling trimmings  
and ornaments give to such mantles a liveliness that renders  
them indescribably attractive.—Morning Post.

**BLACK SILKS.—Messrs. JAY respectfully**  
invite the attention of all who require Black Silks to their ex-  
tensive STOCK bought at LYONS in December last, and during the  
late monetary crisis. These silks are 25 per cent cheaper than if they  
had to be purchased at the present time. In December, Messrs. Jay  
gave large orders in Lyons for half-mourning silks to be ready for this  
season. Many of these half-mourning silks are of richer textures than  
ordinarily worn, and are of the most beautiful shades of lavender, grey,  
and mauve. But the importers have not neglected to furnish them-  
selves with patterns also of less ostentatious pretensions.—The  
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249,  
and 251, Regent-street.—JAY'S.

**MILLINERY for MOURNING WEAR.**  
Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce their Show-rooms  
are supplied with their periodical STOCK of MILLINERY, Head-  
dresses, &c., from Paris. They believe their Millinery department  
will display a greater originality of taste this season than they have  
usually been enabled to exhibit. THE LONDON GENERAL  
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.  
Even the Messrs. Jay, whose house is almost exclusively devoted  
to mourning and half-mourning, are annually necessitated to engage  
a lady of accomplished taste from some leading house in Paris.—  
Morning Herald.

**THREE GUINEAS and A HALF!—At**  
a time when the price of Unmanufactured Silk is so high, and  
is also advancing, it will seem almost incredible that a RICH  
FRENCH SILK DRESS may be had for Three Guineas and a Half.  
It must, however, be admitted that this advantage is a very exclusive  
one. Messrs. Jay had the good good fortune to make large purchases  
at Lyons during the late monetary crisis, and the rich Silk Dresses at  
the prices named above do not average more than half that which is  
usually charged for articles of a similar quality and design.—The  
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249  
251, Regent-street.—JAY'S.

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for**  
1858.—20,000 pieces of Organdi and French Muslins are now  
offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress of eight yards; or any length cut  
at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be  
replaced at 1s. per yard. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find  
these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.  
HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836

**MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING**  
&c.—The Newest Designs,  
in French, Italian, and other materials,  
for all kinds of Embroidery and Braiding,  
are only to be had at  
Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, 44, Goodge-street,  
Tottenham-court-road, W.  
A Collar for 5 stamps. Price List free.

**LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS,**  
with beautiful designs for  
Embroidery or Braiding, in  
Marcella, Tulle, Holland, Nanook, Cambric,  
Book Muslin, and other materials.  
Good shapes,  
to fit loose or tight to the figure.  
Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S summer stock is now ready.  
Ladies may send their own measurements,  
and have the jackets made, or altered.  
Address—44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.**  
Established in 1778.  
**BABIES' BASSINETS,**  
Trimmed and Furnished,  
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.  
BABIES' BASKETS,  
Trimmed and furnished to correspond.  
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Giltchuck-st., LONDON, E.C.  
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of  
**COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,**  
which are sent home  
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.  
**UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,**  
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.**  
Established in 1778.  
**LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS**  
sent home free of carriage.  
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.  
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.**  
BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WARE-  
HOUSES.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.; Chemises, with  
bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.; Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.; Slips, tucked, 3 for  
8s. 6d. Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work war-  
ranted and made of Horrocks' Longcloth; a lower quality kept ex-  
pressly for outfits to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris-wore  
Stays, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fas-  
ten in front, 3s. 11d. not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Bassinets,  
handsomely trimmed either with white or chintz, one guinea each.  
An Illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. H. TURNER,  
68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

**CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.**  
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.  
53, Baker-street.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES.**  
2½ Guineas.  
Baskets to match, One Guinea.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS,**  
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.  
White Dressing Gown, One Guinea.  
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,**  
Chamois Leather, with black feet.  
53, Baker-street,  
W. G. TAYLOR.

**LINSEY RIDING HABITS for Little**  
Girls, 2½ Guineas.  
Ladies' Riding Habits, 4½ to 8 Guineas.  
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imi-**  
tation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distin-  
guished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and  
can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER  
and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**  
STRINGER and BIRD,  
68, Newgate-street  
(Late with Hutton and Co.).  
Have on hand a well-assorted Stock  
TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, and VELVETS in the New  
Styles for the present Season.  
Orders by post punctually attended to.  
N.B. Country Drapers and the Trade supplied with  
Cut Lengths at low prices.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED**  
CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and  
Jackets. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—  
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

**LA PRIMA DONNA CORSET.—This**  
splendidly-fitting Corset adapts the style of the celebrated  
Corsetto di Medici to the use of Ladies who desire to retain their  
accustomed mode of lacing at the back, with front fastening at the  
pleasure of the wearer. Illustrated Prospectus, Price List, and  
Self-Measurement Papers, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-  
paid or post-free.—Messrs. MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees,  
238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

**PARIS BONNETS.—An elegant assortment**  
in the newest patterns. Ladies' and Children's Hats in great  
variety. The Boy's Imperial Turban Hat, the latest novelty.—W.  
SIMMONS, 38, King William-street, City (facing the Monument).

**SHIRTS.—FLANNEL SHIRTS of every**  
description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns. Measure-papers  
will be sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-  
street, London, S.W.

**SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED**  
CORAZZA SHIRTS, 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half dozen. Im-  
portant improvements having been made in these celebrated Shirts,  
gentlemen are respectfully solicited to suspend their orders until they  
have seen them. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no  
rival. Book of 80 illustrations and detailed particulars gratis and  
post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 59, Saint  
Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Established 60 years.

**SPORTING SHIRTS, by RODGERS.—**  
New and extraordinary designs, in all colours, including Horses,  
Dogs, Foxes, Birds, &c. Also a choice of more than 100 new and  
fashionable Coloured Shirts, in neat and gentlemanly patterns.  
RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 59, St. Martin's-lane,  
Charing-cross, W.C. Patterns and Book of 80 illustrations post-free  
for two stamps.

**LADIES' FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC**  
BOOTS, at MODERATE PRICES.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots,  
thomley heels, 11s. 6d. Illustrated price Catalogue sent post-free.  
THOMAS D. MARSALE, 192, OXFORD-STREET W.

**NO MORE COLD FEET.—Patent FELT**  
INSOLED BOOTS and SHOES.—K. BOWLEY and CO., 53,  
Charing-cross, Prize Medal Holders at London and Paris Ex-  
hibitions.

**TO LADIES.—Richly Perforated TISSUE,**  
for FIRE PAPERS or Stove Aprons, to be made up in the  
Flounced Style, with Instructions, Eight Stamps per packet.—R.  
PETERS, Tivoli, Maidstone.

**FRED. LEWIS'S ELECTRIC OIL is an**  
infallible Remedy for Restoring, Strengthening, and Beautifying  
the Hair. It is the greatest wonder of the age. When all others fail,  
try this. Sold by all respectable vendors of perfumery in the king-  
dom, in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Wholesale agent for England,  
W. C. Grossmith, Short-street, Finsbury-pavement; for Scotland,  
Lorrimer and Moyle, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.—Fred. Lewis,  
Inventor and Proprietor, Dublin.

**EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTI-**  
FRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces the  
gums, sweetens the breath, and prevents toothache. Price 2s. and  
3s.—Kimmel, 95, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

**PRESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.**  
The greatest variety in Europe. Every requisite for the  
toilet of fashion.—Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 3, New Bond-street,  
London.

**GREY HAIR Restored to its Natural Colour.**  
Neuralgia Cured by the Patent Magnetic Comb, Hair and  
Flesh Brushes. Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its  
Remedy," by post for four stamps.—F. HERRING, 39, Basinghall-  
street. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**DESTROYER of HAIR.—248, High Holborn.**  
ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Destroyer, or Depilatory, removes super-  
fluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without the slightest injury  
to the skin. It is strongly recommended on account of its removing  
the hair without affecting the skin. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and  
10s. 6d. Sent (free) the same day as ordered, in blank wrappers,  
for 50 stamps.

**TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S Celebrated**  
POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hair in less  
than ten minutes, without pain or injury to the skin. Sold in boxes,  
with directions for use, at 6s. 6d. each. Forwarded by post on receipt  
of 7s. stamps.—Delcroix, Perfumier, has REMOVED from 188, New  
Bond-street, to 109, New Bond-street, London.

**A FINE HEAD of HAIR guaranteed in six**  
months by the use of ELLIOTT'S GOLDEN MELANA. This  
celebrated preparation is unfailing in its stimulating effects on the  
young and weak hairs, causing them to grow with vigour and  
rapidity, and the colouring matter to ascend into the tubes where the  
hair is grey. Price 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s.—T.  
Elliott, Hair-grower (first floor), 61, Fenchurch-street. Forwarded on  
receipt of postage-stamps.

**THE PALMERSTON SHAVING SOAP**  
QUICKENS the DULLEST BLADE. Sold by Chemists and  
Perfumers, in jars, 1s. 6d. each. Wholesale from Berens, Blumberg,  
and Co., 61, Paul's Churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and  
Rex and Co., 292, Regent-street.

**TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW,**  
191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and  
TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

**NEIGHBOUR'S BEEHIVES.—Apply for**  
Catalogue (inclosing two stamps) to G. Neighbour and Sons,  
127, Holborn; or 149, Regent-street.

**COLT'S SIX-SHOT PISTOLS and RIFLES.**  
Five different sizes of each. Description and priced lists fur-  
nished. Avoid Counterfeits.—Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, 14, Pall-  
mall West, London.

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or**  
Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity,  
identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the  
Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 21s.  
per dozen, French bottles and cases included, or 16s. per gallon.  
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the**  
true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still,  
without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial  
gallons, 15s., or in one dozen cases, 24s. each, per package included.  
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, as to quality**  
and character, are, as a general rule, sound, full-bodied, amply  
enough with flavoured, and in some cases, acidulous, or  
harshness, and are altogether most useful table wines, for daily con-  
sumption. The price, ranging from 20s. to 24s. a dozen for those re-  
sembling Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Buellais, brings them  
within the compass of every housekeeper's means.—FOSTER and  
INGLE, Wine Merchants, 45, Cheapside.

**WINES from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**  
W and A. GILBEY, 357, Oxford-street, Importers of the  
finest wines, which her Majesty's Government admits as half duty.  
Port, Sherry, Madeira, Marsala, &c., all 20s. per dozen. Two samples  
for 12 stamps. Excellent Brandy, 30s. per doz. For the purity of our  
Cape Wines see Dr. Letheby's analysis. Cross checks "Bank of  
England."

**SUPERIOR SOUTH AFRICAN WINES,**  
20s. per dozen, classified as Port, Sherry, &c., strongly recom-  
mended by the medical profession, and especially to those of a de-  
licate constitution. The finest imported to be had in brilliant condition  
of WELLES and HUGHES, 27, Crutched-friars.

**BELL and CO.'S PATENT GELATINE,**  
for making Jellies, Blanc Manges, &c., &c., in packs, 5 at 6d.,  
10 at 1s. 6d., 25 at 3s. 6d., and 50 at 7s. 6d. Also, PATENT REFINED GELATINE,  
a pure and economical substitute for Russia Isinglass, in packets, at  
9d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold wholesale and retail at 358, Oxford-  
street, London; 3, Vory and Moore, Bond-street; Fortnum and  
Mason, Piccadilly; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square; Barclay and  
Cox, Farringdon-street; also by the principal Chemists, Grocers, and  
Italian Warehousemen throughout the Kingdom.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, the leaf not**  
coloured.—RICH FULL-FLAVOURED of great strength is  
thus secured, as importing it not covered with powdered colour pre-  
vents the China passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves  
as the best. The "Lancet" (Longman, p. 318) states of Horniman's  
tea: "The green not being covered with Russian blue, &c., is a dull  
olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good tea is  
thus secured. Price 8s. 8d., 4s., and 4s.





TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LORD FORESTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WATSON.

## TESTIMONIAL TO LORD FORESTER.

LORD FORESTER having retired from the mastership of the Belvoir Hunt, after twenty-seven seasons, his Lordship has recently been presented by the members of the hunt with a silver group commemorative of the celebrated run which occurred on the 15th January, 1851, when the fox took refuge in a chestnut-tree in Croxton Park. We append

an account of the run by the Duke of Rutland's huntsman:—"On Wednesday, January 15th, 1851, we met at Stonesby, and went direct to Melton Spiny, where we found a fox,

which went away almost immediately as straight as he could go, leaving Waltham on his right, Croxton Lings on his left, and Lacon Hollow on his right, and up to a sweet chestnut-tree in the park, where both hounds and huntsmen tried in vain to regain the lost one. Fleece, a son of Old Vanity, stopped at the tree, looking up and scratching at the root. The tree being close to a bog, I got off, and, no one else coming near, I gave the earth holla, though there was not a hole large enough for a rat to creep into. I had not the least notion of the fox being up the tree, until I observed Fleece running back and looking up, when a second horseman said, 'Goodall, he sits up at the top of the tree.' I saw the creature's beautiful ears moving as he lay on the branch. I took the hounds some distance off, when he was dislodged by the whipper-in. Down he came, as stately as a king, and away he led us as hard as hounds could run through Lacon Hollow and Bescaby Oaks, leaving Sproxton Thorn on his right, straight over Garthorpe Moor, leaving Garthorpe on the left, to Stapleford Park. Here at Saxilby the hounds viewed him up to the park palings, which stopped the latter till he had got nearly half over the park. He, however, did not much like this place, and was soon out of it again at the other side, away by Freeby and Brentingby, and up to Melton Spiny again. The pace the whole way was terrific, and the only gentlemen in the field with the hounds up to the Spiny was the present Duke of Rutland, Sir Thomas Whichcote, and Mr. Litchford; but when in the Spiny we had three or four foxes and a division of hounds, and I lost sight of my friend for nearly an hour. . . . We found the fox (a very remarkable one) on the 3rd of February, and killed him at the White Lodge, after an hour and fifteen minutes' good hunting. He was stiff at starting, and evidently had not forgotten the tree day."

## VELOCIPED

PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Dover, last summer, his Royal Highness called with his tutor at the



manufactory of Mr. W. Sawyer, in St. James's-street, Dover, and inquired minutely as to the capacity, price, &c., of his velocipedes. After his Royal Highness' departure Mr. Sawyer determined to make a handsome carriage, with all the latest improvements, and present it for the acceptance of his Royal Highness. This carriage, which is a beautiful structure, worth £30, and capable of going at the rate of eight miles an hour, was dispatched to Windsor Castle on Wednesday last for the use of the Prince.

## ADEN.

THE last Indian mail brings an account of a disturbance at Aden. The Sultan of Adhie, a town twenty miles from Aden, having stopped and prevented supplies from entering the fort, the Brigadier commanding the Aden garrison went out on the morning of the 18th of March with a force of 600 men and two guns, and, after a skirmish with the Arabs, succeeded in bringing them to terms. The Arabs are said to have lost between twenty and thirty men, without a casualty on our side. Aden is again quiet, and the natives have been received within the walls.



SILVER "CRADLE" PRESENTED TO MRS. SHAND, AT LIVERPOOL. (SEE PAGE 402.)

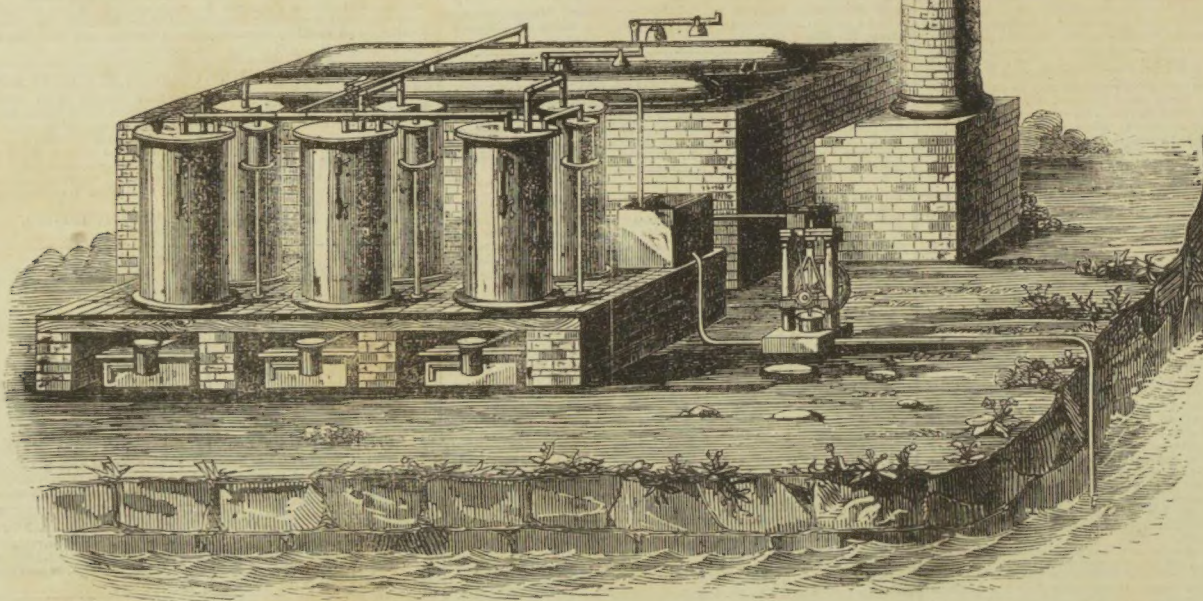
Aden, the Gibraltar of the East, is a town of Yemen, one of the grand divisions of Arabia, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, and nearly due east of the entrance of the Red Sea. N. lat. 12 40', E. long. 40. 48. The town stands on the east side of a small peninsula, or rather island, which is connected by the mainland by a causeway of seven arches, through which the sea rushes at high water. The great gulf formed by that part of the African continent, terminating in Cape Guardafui and the opposite coast of Arabia, is sometimes called the Gulf of Aden.

The town, when seen by Mr. Salt, was a mass of ruins, consisting of such miserable huts that none but Arabs of the worst description would think of inhabiting it. The great heat of the climate, and the want of the conveniences of life, render it by no means a desirable place of residence.

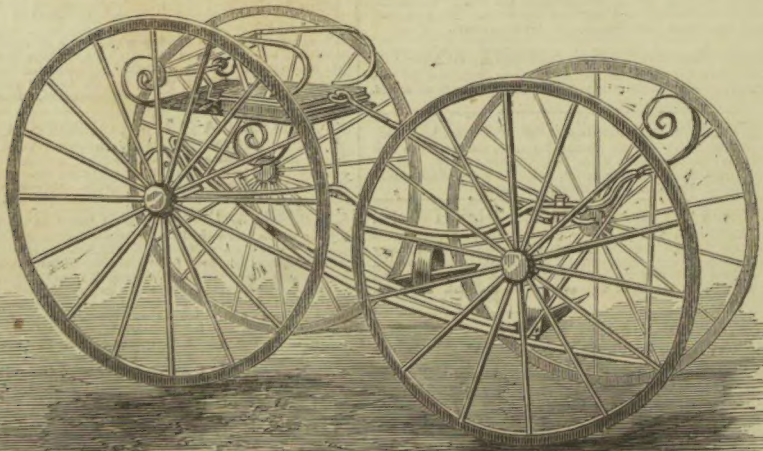
The natives themselves are squalid and unhealthy, while the lower classes are most depraved in their habits, like those inhabiting most Arabian towns.

The profusion of the remains of ancient grandeur, everywhere to be met with, only throws a darker shade of desolation over the scene. These consist of some large excavations out of the solid rock, the ruins of an aqueduct which once conducted the water from the mountains, and others equally remarkable.

The cause of the attack on Aden by the British originated in the following circumstance:—A vessel, with the British flag, was captured and plundered by Arabs, under the chief of Aden. The chief refused either to punish the plunderers or to restore the property or its value. A British commander was sent to make a formal demand of the property. The chief refused to make restitution, and the commander threatened the town of Aden with an attack. This frightened the chief, and he yielded; but soon after declined implementing his engagement. The result was an attack by the English, when the town and fortress of Aden were carried, and finally became a portion of the British empire, and now one of her steam-navigation stations for the India trade.



DR. NORMANDY'S WATER-DISTILLING APPARATUS, AT ADEN.—SEE PAGE 402.)



VELOCIPED PRESENTED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



TOMB TO THE MEMORY OF THE 1ST BOMBAY FUSILIERS WHO FELL AT THE CAPTURE OF ADEN.